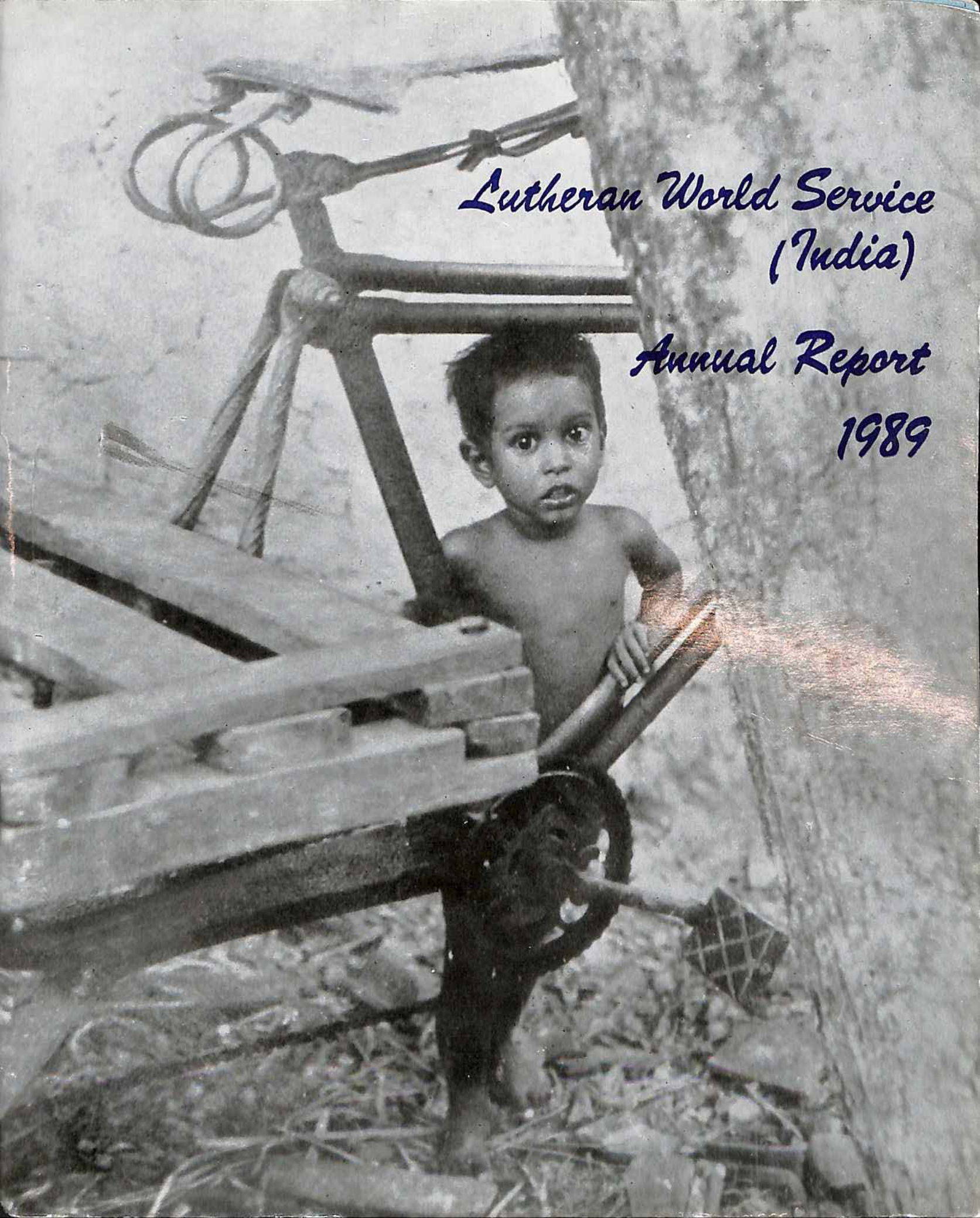

Lutheran World Service (India)

Annual Report 1989

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"And God Himself has said
that one must love not only God,
but his brother too"

(I John 4:21)

TO OUR FRIENDS..... on the 7th November 1989, we in India completed fifteen years in the service of people. Even though these years have not been without their share of problems and failures, one still looks back with gratitude. Gratitude for the opportunity we have had to serve those in need.

Over the years,we have been able to define and arrive at a clearer understanding of the concept and meaning of self-reliance and subsequently evolve programmes where people occupy the central position. LWS India has adopted a strategy whereby people would gain, either as individuals or as groups, the capacity to decide and act on their own, as independently, efficiently and fairly as possible. Concurrently, we have also experimented with and formulated withdrawal strategies.

The ties between the UELCI and LWS India has grown in strength during the year. There has been greater collaboration in areas of mutual concern such as staff training, information sharing, emergency operations and evaluation of projects.

Evaluation of project activities was an important feature of 1989. LWS India country programme as a whole was evaluated by an International Team and an evaluation of the non-formal education component of LWS India activities was undertaken by a national team. In addition to expressing general satisfaction, the teams made several valuable suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the programme. Ground work was also done for evaluations of the Community Health activities, Project WHAT and Birbhum project in 1990 by national teams.

The year witnessed a thorough streamlining of the staff training system with the introduction of the concept of participatory training techniques. Training in participatory evaluation techniques for the staff and user groups of Murshidabad project was particularly significant. Equally significant was the "three tier" management development training programme for senior staff of the UELCI, LWS India, Nepal and Bangladesh, organised in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.

The deterioration in the eco-system has been a matter of grave concern the world over. Sharing this concern, we have renewed our efforts to focus attention on environmental issues. For instance, in one LWS India project, communities were motivated to raise and plant more than 420,000 saplings under social forestry programmes. Introduction of fuel efficient "smokeless" wood burning stoves and biogas plants represent another facet of these efforts.

In the sphere of community health, two new activities have been added. Training programmes have been introduced for the indigenous health practitioners to upgrade their skills and incorporate their services into the community health activities. The school health programme introduced during the year focuses attention on the health care needs of the school going children. The programme emphasises health appraisal, health education, personal hygiene and sanitation as well as nutrition education.

During the year a multi-year planning document, incorporating withdrawal strategies as well as specific time schedules for each project was prepared. The planning, monitoring and implementation of project activities have been greatly strengthened with the introduction of this plan document.

Absence of adequate number of qualified women staff has been long felt. Greater attention was given to recruit women and at the end of 1989, they represented 19 percent of LWS India employees. With the new recruitments, it is expected that the strength of women employees will increase to atleast 25 percent, by the end of 1990.

The staff of Lutheran World Service India join me in expressing our gratitude to the Governments of West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar for the co-operation we have enjoyed during 1989. We express our gratitude to the UELCI, our Head Office in Geneva and our donors in different parts of the world. We also express our thanks for the co-operation we have had with so many people in the villages of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and in the slums of Calcutta, in their efforts for a better future.

March, 1990.

ERLING NIELSEN

PREM (Planning,Research,Evaluation and Monitoring) UNIT

The PREM Unit consists of the Programme Section, which is a part of LWS India Management and the PREM Cell, a group of specialists in various disciplines from outside LWS India.

The PREM Cell is a consultative and advisory body to the Management of LWS (I), with expertise in development related disciplines, and helps build up capabilities in the areas of planning, research, evaluation and monitoring among staff, and through the staff, among the user groups.

The Programme Section co-ordinates the overall planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes, assists in streamlining information flow system, collects and collates data and acts as a conduit for dissemination of information besides generating reports and documents.

In co-ordinating planning, monitoring and evaluation, the Programme Section provides the basic thrust and direction for the development projects and assists projects to operate within the conceptual framework. Design of methodology, programme strategy and approach are among the vital functions of the Unit.

The Programme Secretary of LWS (I) is also the Member Secretary of the PREM Cell and acts as a link between the PREM Cell and LWS (I).

The following are among the major activities in which the Unit extended support to the projects during the year :

Withdrawal Strategy

Having assisted Burdwan Project in 1988 to formulate a strategy for withdrawal by end 1990, the Unit during its visits to the project in 1989, provided inputs to further accelerate the process. The exercises helped in crystallisation of the basic issues, underscored the key result areas and facilitated design of a modus operandi for achieving the project goals and objectives, in accordance with the plans.

The strategy enabled the users and their representative bodies to assume much of the project responsibilities in preparation for the post '90 period, when they would be required to manage and sustain the development efforts on their own, independent of LWS.

Drawing on the experience of Burdwan and the PREM Cell's expertise, Murshidabad Project also initiated similar exercises in clusters of villages from where it proposes to withdraw by 1990.

In consonance with the overall aim, efforts to integrate withdrawal as a basic strategy in all LWS (I) projects, made steady progress.

A workshop organised for project leaders, aimed at synthesis and integration of Self-Reliance and the Withdrawal Strategy, and also to set parameters for withdrawal. Such parameters are envisaged to help determine whether users have attained Self-Reliance and thereby facilitate, not only the process of withdrawal, but also ensure future sustainability of the project.

In context of LWS (I) programmes, Self-Reliance was thus defined as the capacity of people, either as individuals or as groups, to decide and act on their own as independently, efficiently and fairly as possible.

Guiding Principles

Right from the point of entry to the point of withdrawal, projects have various stages, through which the users as well as development workers pass. In this context, the need for an overall frame of reference to facilitate development workers to assist communities to achieve Self-Reliance, was considered crucially important. Consequently, efforts were initiated to develop, in consultation with the projects, Guiding Principles for each and every stage, based on the project staff's practical field experience and work requirements. The fact that these would only be Guiding Principles and not binding principles was underscored. The emphasis was on developing princi-

ples which would help our staff to perform their tasks, duties and responsibilities with greater efficiency and effectiveness, at each stage.

Birbhum Project

Visits to Birbhum Project were combined with Burdwan visits, with PREM Cell, the major architect of Birbhum Project design, continuing to provide inputs to enhance the project's progress within the conceptual framework.

The 4 day camp on "People in Development" organised by the Project was the first of its kind in LWS (I) and was considered unique in many respects. Among the remarkable features of the camp in which PREM Unit as well as other LWS (I) projects participated and provided significant inputs, was the leading role played by the people in organisation and coordination of the whole affair, which including the pre-planning stage, spanned over almost 6 months concerted efforts. The response and participation of different government agencies at the deliberations, demonstrated the excellent relationship that has been established between the project staff, people and the government.

The PREM Cell's contribution during the pre-planning stage and as observers during the camp was of considerable value.

Bolangir

Members of the PREM Cell accompanied by LWS staff made two of the 3 visits to Bolangir District in North West Orissa, where LWS (I) proposes to initiate an Integrated Rural Development Project, at the invitation of the Orissa Government. The visits facilitated design of the methodology, strategy and low key approach to be adopted in Bolangir, on lines similar to the Birbhum Project. Preparation of the Planning and Monitoring System, for a 2 year preparatory period was facilitated by these visits.

The visits also helped establish a basis for future relationship and provided the team insights into the area, people and government programmes.

Bisoi — Project WHAT

The principles and methodology for extension of WHAT Project into a 3rd Block — Bisoi, in Orissa was also outlined with the project staff during one of these visits, which also helped in preparation of the PMS for Bisoi, for a 2year preparatory period.

NFE Evaluation and Training in Participatory Evaluation

PREM Cell's inputs for the NFE evaluation by Loksikshsa Parishad, West Bengal and in training of Murshidabad Project Staff in Participatory Evaluation by Asian Centre for Organisation Research and Development (ACORD), New Delhi, helped in enhancing the quality and outcome of these efforts. PREM Cell's periodical involvement in these activities helped bring into clearer focus the issues involved and in outlining follow-up action.

International Evaluation

The PREM Cell participated in meetings, during the International Evaluation from October 18-31, '89, conducted by a team of seven members from different parts of the World, including India, especially appointed for this purpose. Preparation of summary documents on the following issues represented a major contribution of the PREM Cell.

— Self-Reliance and Withdrawal Strategy,
— Issues of Landlessness,
— Women and Development, and
— People's Planning

Appreciation of our efforts by the evaluation team was most encouraging and acts as an impetus to do even better. More important however, was their appraisal and valuable recommendations, for further strengthening of the programme.

Bio-gas Technology

Among some of the other activities which benefited from inputs of the PREM Cell was the introduction of Biogas technology in three of the project areas, starting with Kultali, where the problem of fuel and other energy sources is particularly acute.

Senior Staff Training

The PREM Cell collaborated with Indian Institute of Management Calcutta to design a Three-Tier Management Development Training Programme for the senior staff of UELCI, LWS India, Bangladesh and Nepal, in Calcutta. The first in the series of three, week long programmes was conducted in September'89 with the remaining two to follow in '90. The programme aims to expose the senior staff to current management techniques.

Development Communication Unit

An advisory committee headed by the Chairman PREM Cell played a major role in re-structuring and re-organising of the Development Communication Unit. The committee helped DCU to better define its role and activities in order to render more effective service and support to the projects.

Management Information System

PREM Cell's inputs also helped in defining the needs and principles of the information flow system, which is expected to help LWS (I) programmes to develop a need-based and streamlined Management

Information System (MIS) with integration and linkages at several levels, incorporating the financial aspects of project planning and implementation as well.

Besides giving form and concretising ideas, several of which emerged during the year, including a considerable number from PREM Cell meetings, Programme Section continued to help the projects in strengthening their planning, implementation and monitoring (PIM) capabilities. Preparation of the new PMS document was an important activity which occupied the Programme Section for several months during the year. In its final form the document provides a valuable tool for Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of project activities.

The Planning and Monitoring formats designed for internal use is linked to the indicators as well as to other sections of the PMS. Efforts continue to incorporate the qualitative or impact monitoring aspects into the system.

The Women's Desk in Programme Section continued its efforts to co-ordinate and provide impetus for women's development through inputs in the form of studies and workshops. A draft perspective plan for women's activities was framed during the year. A pilot study of time utilisation pattern of women, initiated in 1988 was successfully completed during the year under report. An analysis of the study revealed that adequate opportunities remain, to help women utilise their time for more productive purposes and for greater participation and sharing in the community's development efforts.

Programme Section over the years has gradually enlarged its scope of activities, while continuing to provide the basic thrust and direction of LWS (I) Projects. Introducing and establishing conceptual frameworks for the projects to operate and evolve has been a vital function.

During 1989, the PREM Cell consisted of :

Dr. B.R. Patil, Chairman
Sociologist
New Delhi.

Dr. P. Roy, Member
Sociologist
New Delhi.

Dr. K. Rajaratnam, Member
Executive Secretary
United Evangelical Lutheran
Churches in India
Madras.

Mr. J.B. Singh, Member
New Delhi.

Mr. S.K. Chakraborty, Member
Indian Administrative Service (Rtd.)
Calcutta.

Dr. A.K. Bhattacharyya, Member
Agronomist
Calcutta.

Mr. Neville Pradhan,
Programme Secretary
LWS India and Member Secretary

WATER, HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE TRIDENT (PROJECT WHAT)

Project WHAT based on watershed management, emphasises the optimum use of precipitation through improved water, soil and crop management as well as stabilisation of agriculture in and around the watersheds. The programmes revolve around effective conservation methods and better resource management techniques. Efforts are aimed at harmonising the socio-economic activities with the environment in order to bring about qualitative changes in people's lives.

Project WHAT commenced the year with a coverage of 26,000 people in 60 villages of Jamda and Bijatala blocks in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa state. During the year, the project adopted another 28 villages (population 12,000) from these two blocks. On the request of the Government of Orissa the project extended operations to a third block viz., Bisoi, adjacent to Bijatala block. To begin with,17 villages (population 4,300) have been adopted. Thus at the end of 1989, project WHAT was operational in 105 villages in three blocks covering a total population of 42,300.

As it is people who occupy the central position in the matrix of the development process, their involvement and participation in all spheres are imperative and represent essential preconditions for achieving the project's stated goals.

The project's efforts in organising people around viable economic, social and cultural activities for their own development resulted in considerable growth in the number of community organisations and increase in organised group activities. These community organisations have assumed responsibility for planning, implementing and monitoring community development activities. They have also undertaken the task of building up and recycling community funds and resources.

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

Type	Nos.	Members	
		Men	Women
Village committee	62	262	1
Functional group	106	2247	573
Mahila samity	38	—	586
Youth club	13	200	—

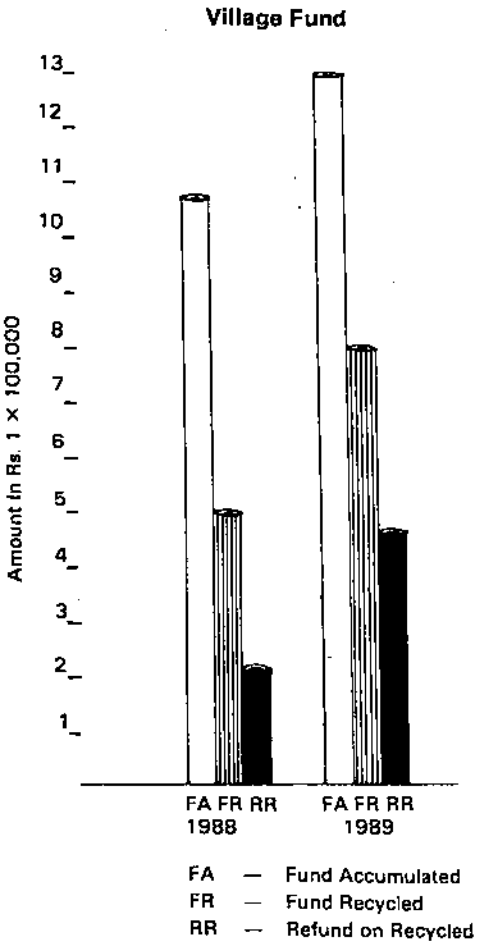
Complementing these efforts are the women who have come together and formed several organisations of their own to enable them to participate effectively in the development of communities and the decision making process. The 17 new women organisations formed during the year, indicate a growing awareness and conviction in collective efforts. Besides, jointly managing a number of income generating schemes with the menfolk of their respective communities, several of these women's organisations independently manage income generation schemes and operate NFE centres.

Creation of village revolving funds from voluntary contributions and repayment of loan assistance has generated confidence and a new hope within the communities as well as added greater depth and meaning to the concept of community level planning. All the village organisations have their own funds. Recycling of community and group funds has increased the communities, particularly the vulnerable groups' access to working capital. For instance, village funds were used to assist 593 farmers to purchase fertilisers for 1,182 acres of land. During 1989, Rs. 802,000.00 (62% of the accumulated funds) was disbursed as loans to 4,624 people for agricultural as well as other income generating activities. Loan recovery rates have been remarkably high. About 95% of the amount disbursed as loans during 1988, were refunded during 1989 and recycled again for various purposes.

VILLAGE FUNDS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Fund accumulated	1,296,680
Fund recycled	801,821
Fund recovered	472,665

Water is still a scarce resource in this predominantly agrarian project area where the economic status of the farmers is largely determined by the topographical condition of the land and the availability of



water resources. Though the annual 3-4 months precipitation is sufficient for at least two crops, the short period of monsoons from June to September acts as a constraint for growing two crops compelling cultivators to go for mono-cropping of paddy. The advantage of rainfall is further lost on account of the undulating terrain and low water retention capacity of the soil due to absence of adequate tree and grass cover. As a result, even the principal monsoon crop suffers very often from moisture stress.

Since the problem is complex, the project has adopted a combination of techniques involving soil and water conservation through bunding, gully control, forestry and creation of water harvesting structures. The project constantly endeavours to ensure that the measures adopted are economically viable, pose no serious threats to the environment, represent models for replication where possible and are technologically and environmentally sound and acceptable to the local farmers, particularly the poorest. The challenge has been in design programmes to cover the greatest number of impoverished farmers and improve the quality of their lives within the shortest possible time.

The irrigation infrastructure developed during the year focussed on conserving, reserving and recycling the run off rain water. Construction of irrigation wells, shallow ponds, diversion weirs with canals, tanks and reservoirs has brought an additional 1,537 acres of land under irrigation.

For the marginal and small farmers who depend on erratic monsoon for their survival, availability of water for supplementary and supportive irrigation, represents an economic boon. For many who had traditionally practiced mono-cropping for lack of irrigation water, dreams of growing a second crop during winter have become a reality.

In order to facilitate optimum use of irrigation water, the project assisted groups of small and marginal farmers to procure diesel pumpsets and low cost (appropriate technology) water lifting devices. Nineteen diesel pumpsets were distributed to 19 groups consisting of 166 farmers to enable them to irrigate 475 acres of land. Six low-lift hand pumps provided to six farmers will help them cultivate 2 crops and increase the gross irrigated area to 30 acres of land. In all these cases the beneficiaries contributed 20% of the cost. The Government's Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) participated in this scheme by providing 80% of the cost of 3 diesel pumpsets.

In the sphere of agricultural development, the project has emphasised the use of improved technology for higher productivity. Farmers are assisted to procure and use improved seeds suitable to the area's climatic and topographical conditions. Greater use of organic manure coupled with judicious use of fertilizers and crop and plant protection measures as well as seed and soil treatment are encouraged to increase agricultural production. Improved agricultural implements introduced in previous years, have become popular among the small and marginal farmers. During 1989, the project, in collaboration with the Integrated Tribal Development Agency assisted 180

LAND DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

Activity	Acres	Family Benefited
Gully control	21	28
Field bunding	64	43

IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT

Type	Units Completed	Acres	Farmers
Wells/shallow ponds	31	103	95
Diversion weir with canal	4	276	115
Irrigation canal	8	793	323
Tank/reservoir renovation	8	365	182
Diesel pump sets	19	475	166
Low lift handpumps	6	30	6

farmers to procure improved agricultural implements. The farmers contributed 20% of the cost of the implements.

AGRICULTURE EQUIPMENT/DRAFT ANIMALS

Type	No.	Family Benefited
M. B. Plough	150	150
Trench hoe	15	15
Rake weeder	5	5
Two way plough	4	4
Puddler	2	2
Bullock	6	3
Seed-cum-fertiliser drill	1	—

Another important step taken by the project in the field of agriculture development is the introduction of improved varieties of food grains seeds, oil seeds, pulses and vegetables. In order to facilitate the introduction of the new seeds, demonstrations were held in different parts of the project area. Demonstration farming was undertaken on 275 plots belonging to 372 farmers and covered an area of 152 acres of land.

Organic manure is essential to improve and maintain soil fertility. In order to demonstrate to people the correct techniques for construction of compost pits and preparation of compost, 12 compost pits were constructed.

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

Type	Acres	Farmers Benefited
Seeds	25	45
Fertiliser	171	119
Crop protection	16	73
Soil treatment	329	255

Social forestry and land development activities were undertaken by the project to reclaim land for productive purposes under social forestry programme. Large tracts of hitherto barren land have been planted with trees that will provide people food and fuel as well as fodder for the cattle. In one such instance eighteen acres of barren land were converted into mango orchard with full financial assistance from the Integrated Tribal Development Agency. While the Horticulture Department of the Government of Orissa supplied the saplings, the project assisted people with technical knowhow for land preparation and planting. Gully control and field bunding have also helped to bring more land under cultivation. Planting of fruit tree saplings on community and homestead land has also been encouraged.

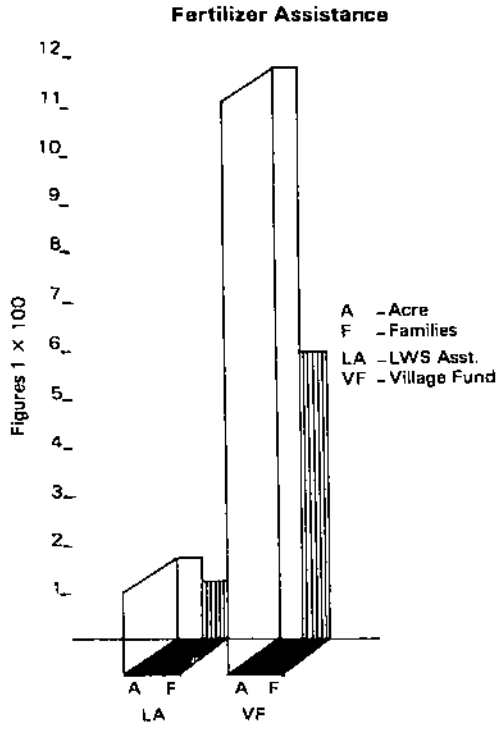
AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION

Type	Unit	Acres	Family Benefited
Cereals	122	73	128
Oilseeds	70	41	77
Vegetables	20	14	72
Pulses	63	23	101
Compost pits	12	—	12

During the year, five groups consisting of 63 men and 46 women were given special training in nursery development and management. Combining their skills and resources along with two other groups trained in previous years, they raised and supplied 4,20,000 saplings from seven nurseries for the social forestry programme and earned substantial profits from the scheme. Women were actively involved in social forestry and vegetable nursery schemes, tree planting as well as kitchen gardening.

Non formal education centres provide a powerful forum to reach the people and enhance the development process. During the year, the project made special efforts to increase the efficiency of the existing centres and open more new centres. Special drives were also organised to improve the enrollment and attendance in NFE centres. Greater importance was given to organising NFE centres for women. During the year, 33 new NFE centres were opened of which 13 were exclusively for women.

An evaluation of the NFE programme by the Ramkrishna Mission Ashrama, Loksiksha Parishad, Narendrapur, West Bengal, a national voluntary organisation specialising in NFE during the year helped to assess the extent to which the NFE programme has fulfilled its declared goals. The evaluation identified the steps necessary to improve and optimise delivery of



the programme in order to enhance the output and ensure realisation of the objectives of this very important component of project activities. The recommendations made by the evaluation team helped in formulating several measures to improve the efficiency of the NFE programme.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Type	Nos.	Students			
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls
NFE centres	72	762	421	191	102

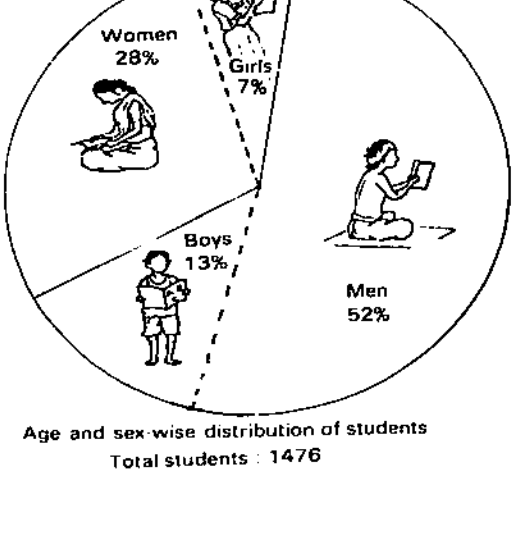
Training for project personnel and user groups occupies an important place in the activities undertaken by the project. During 1989, several training programmes were organised on various subjects such as agriculture, irrigation, income generation schemes, health and sanitation as well as women's welfare and organisations. Such training programmes were mostly organised within the project area with internal as well as external resource personnel. Staff and user group members were also sponsored to participate in specialised training programmes conducted by other institutions outside the project area. During the year, 40 project personnel and five user group members attended training programmes outside the project area. Almost all project personnel attended one or other training programme, some more than one. Out of the 1,049 user group members trained, 440 were women. In addition, as part of practical training, small groups of NFE teachers and farmers were taken on visits to successful NFE centres and social forestry programmes. These visits helped the participants to exchange ideas and experiences.

Since agriculture provides only seasonal employment, the majority of the population turn to other sources of employment and income for livelihood. It has been the project's efforts to revive traditional rural arts and crafts and introduce new viable skills. During the year, the project assisted groups and individuals, with training, capital and technical knowhow to initiate income generating activities such as animal husbandry, paddy processing, petty business, mahua banks, pisciculture, brick moulding etc. Of the 372 people thus assisted 174 were women.

In the sphere of community health services, the project continued to emphasise preventive and promotive health care. Curative services also provided, whenever needed. During the year several new villages were adopted for health coverage. People of intensive health care villages selected one male and one female health worker each who will be responsible for organising health activities in their respective communities.

Communities are displaying greater awareness regarding the need for better health care for mothers and children. More and more eligible couples have come forward to adopt family planning measures. People have accepted the importance of proper antenatal care for mothers and immunization of children.

During the year, of the five cases of disabled referred to the subdivisional hospital, one child was cured through medical treatment and physiotherapy. Necessary arrangements are being made through government hospitals for continued treatment of other cases.



Age and sex-wise distribution of students
Total students : 1476

In order to create awareness among the people about the importance of safe drinking water, three one-day orientation camps were held and preventive measures like construction of soak-pits, chlorination of open wells, use of low cost earthern water filters, etc. were promoted among the people. Many other training programmes on community health were conducted for project personnel and user groups during the year

The Central Government's Technology Mission for Drinking Water

SOCIAL FORESTRY AND TREE PLANTATION

Type	Saplings Distributed	Acres	Family Benefited
Social Forestry	420,000	329	255
Orchard	900	18	36
Fruit Plants	3,143	—	469

DRINKING WATER RESOURCES

Adequate supply of safe water together with sanitation are recognised as the basic health needs and essential components of primary health care. Lack of safe drinking water is a widespread problem in many parts of the country, but particularly acute in remote and drought prone areas. Dire necessity compels people in such deprived locations to consume contaminated water. The 6th national five year plan identified more than 2,00,000 water scarce villages. As a result, people of these villages still continue to depend on rivers, streams, ponds and open wells for drinking water which has also become increasingly contaminated over the years.

The LWS (I) Water Resources Team caters to the drinking water needs of the people in remote villages which have no assured and safe water sources, through drilling of rigbored tubewells. During the year, drilling operations were undertaken in Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi and Balasore districts of Orissa.

Participation continued to be the hallmark of the project. People participated in the drilling programmes by contributing free labour for building approach roads for rigs, providing water for flushing the borewells and extended hospitality by providing accommodation for the drilling crew. The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) of Orissa contributed upto 50% of the direct programme cost which included cost of drilling, hand pumps and platform construction.

The Ground Water Investigation Team (GIT) of LWS (I) continued to assist in identifying precise sites for boring through topographical surveys and geophysical and geohydrological studies thus reducing the possibilities of dry bores to a minimum. The studies undertaken by the GIT team is shared with the Central Government Water Study Group.

Other activities of the project included conducting of training programmes for user groups to ensure proper handling and maintenance of hand-pumps. Also programmes for training village youth and women as hand-pump caretakers were undertaken in collaboration with UNICEF and Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) of the Government of Orissa. Efforts to increase the involvement of women and train them as hand-pump caretakers especially in the light of the fact that they are the chief users of hand-pumps in the villages is a fairly recent phenomenon and underscores the change in perception of the planners.. Simultaneously, awareness drives were undertaken on "Safe Drinking Water and its

NEW BOREWELLS DRILLED AND TUBEWELLS INSTALLED

Area	Nos.
Mayurbhanj	56
Kalahandi	120
Balasore	47

Waiting for clean drinking water.

relation to Community and Personal Health". Apart from providing them mechanical skills, the women also received inputs with regard to control of water-borne diseases and disposal and management of waste water for kitchen gardening.

In order to tackle the problem of increasing number of non-operational tubewells, a tubewell Rejuvenation Programme was initiated in 1986 by LWS with active collaboration of UNICEF and PHED (West Bengal) in the district of Purulia. Encouraged by the results, rejuvenation operations were extended in Bankura district on similar lines, following successful completion of the programme in Purulia during the year. Major portion of the materials required were made available by UNICEF and PHED while LWS (I) with its trained man power executed the programme.

TUBEWELL REJUVENATION

Area	Nos.
Bankura	194

As a member of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG)-II of the "Technology Mission on Drinking Water in Villages and Related Water Management", LWS (I) has since 1987 been implementing a drinking water project in the Ranibandh Block of Bankura district in West Bengal. The project implemented with Government of India funds channelised by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) will complete its first phase of operation during early 1990.

The programme provided, with active involvement and participation of local communities, potable drinking water to the communities who did not have access to such sources. Appropriate low cost technologies were adopted and utilised to ensure quantitative and qualitative increase in supply of safe drinking water to the people. During the year the different activities undertaken by the project covered a population of 32,000 in 69 villages scattered over an area of approximately 166 sq.kms. The project took up rejuvenation and renovation of traditional sources of drinking water such as tubewells and openwells. New tubewells have been sunk in villages where none existed. To prevent stagnation and contamination of drinking water sources, soakpits, platforms and drains were constructed. For the tubewell rejuvenation and new tubewells sinking programmes, the cost of the tubewells materials and spare parts was borne by the State Government.

Provision of safe drinking water helps to reduce the incidence of water borne diseases.

DRINKING WATER RESOURCES

Item	Nos.	People Benefited
Drinking Water Well/Tubewell		
: Sinking	8	2,000
: Rejuvenation	37	9,250
: Re-vitalisation	14	3,500
: Renovation	39	9,750
: Disinfection	289	40,400
: Platforms	76	19,000
Low cost water filter	364	1,820

The project also undertook testing and analysis of water samples drawn from different existing drinking water sources to determine the extent and type of contamination. As many of the water sources were found to be contaminated, low cost water disinfection techniques like pot chlorination and other similar measures were introduced to prevent further and neutralise contamination of drinking water sources, reducing thereby the incidence of water borne diseases. The project also developed and introduced low cost earthern water filters, which can be easily manufactured at the village level with locally available resources.

Education and training of youth and women in management and

maintenance of water sources, health and health related matters are among the other important aspects of the programme. These training programmes emphasised the role of safe water for better health and covered subjects like prevention and management of water borne diseases. Education and training of rural youth and mass awareness camps were organised by the project at the village level to develop awareness on the importance of maintaining drinking water sources. The high priority accorded to health education resulted in a significant increase in levels of health awareness among the communities.

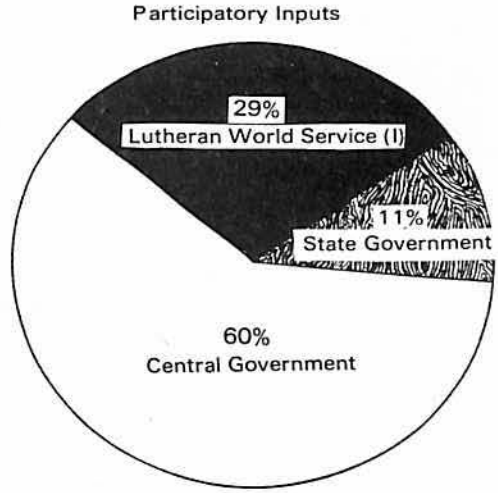
MASS AWARENESS CAMPS

Subject	Nos.
Safe Drinking Water and Health	21

Many of the communities have selected their own health educators,who were subsequently trained by the project and are now playing a key role in transmitting messages on the importance of safe drinking water among other health related issues, to the people. Similarly, handpump mechanics are identified by the communities and are imparted training in the repair and maintenance of handpump and other water sources. These trained mechanics who are paid remuneration for their work by the communities attend to the routine repairs of tubewells, while the PHED and other government agencies attend to the major breakdowns.

Different types of training materials were developed on sanitation, role and utility of safe drinking water in rural health, water borne diseases, simple disinfection and filteration measures. Functions of different handpumps spares, methods of repairs and maintenance, etc. were among the other subjects covered. These materials were utilised for education and training, mass awareness camps, health educators training and training of handpump mechanics.

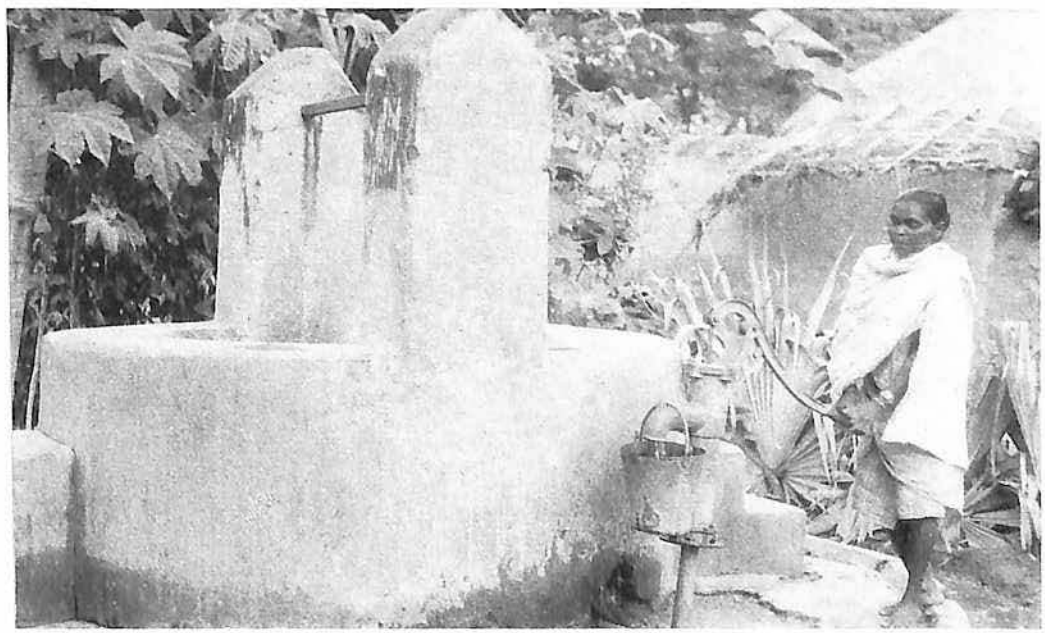
A high level of co-operation and collaboration continues to be maintained with the respective State Governments and other concerned agencies as well as the panchayats. This co-operation and collaboration



PARTICIPATORY INPUTS

Activity	Level of Participation in %		
	LWS	Govt./PHED	People
New tubewells	47	52	1
Tubewell rejuvenation	27	73	—

Wirenet covers installed on open wells to prevent contamination.



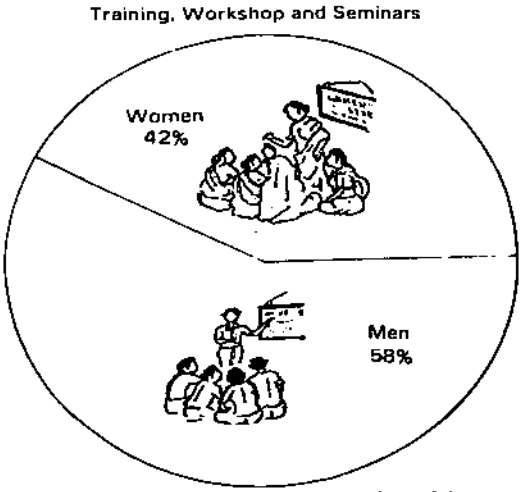
TRAINING, WORKSHOP AND SEMINARS LWS/CARPET PROJECT

Subjects	Participants	
	Men	Women
Safe Drinking Water and Health	411	86
Handpump Mechanic	5	—

is a major contributory factor for improving the quality of people's lives and at the same time act as an impetus to step up efforts to provide and increase water supply to inhabitants of remote and water scarce regions.

TRAINING, WORKSHOP AND SEMINARS

Type	Staff		People	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	40	1	132	10
Social forestry, (Nursery)	21	—	86	16
Field exposure (social forestry)	8	—	20	9
Water harvesting and dry land farming	8	—	25	—
Micro watershed management	2	—	—	—
Pumpset maintenance	2	—	40	—
Mushroom cultivation	1	4	—	59
Sericulture	—	—	2	—
Beekeeping	7	—	46	—
Small scale industry	1	—	1	—
Tailoring	—	—	—	47
Weaving	—	—	40	10
Leaf plate making	—	—	6	2
Pottery	—	—	5	—
Maternal care & family planning	3	4	—	—
Community health orientation	2	5	14	15
Safe drinking water	6	9	32	48
Traditional medical practitioner	2	2	7	—
NFE teacher's	5	1	15	4
NFE teacher's field tour	1	2	14	15
Village fund accounting	15	—	121	7
Village level planning	6	—	—	—
Women's organisations and develoment	24	13	—	198
Self reliance and withdrawal	35	4	—	—
Multi media communication	2	2	—	—
Alternative approach to rural development	5	—	—	—

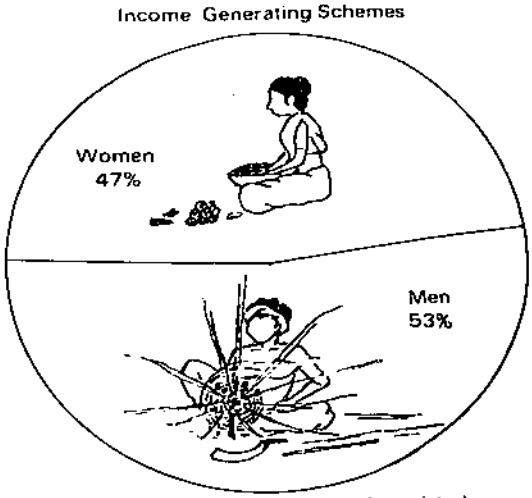


Sex-wise distribution of trainees (people)
Total trainees : 1046

INCOME GENERATION SCHEMES

A. INDIVIDUAL

Type	Men	Women
Live stock	29	37
Pisciculture	26	—
Potters wheel	5	—
Cycle repairing	1	—
Paddy processing	1	1
Petty business	3	—
Paper packet making	7	5
Grocery shop	1	—



B. GROUP

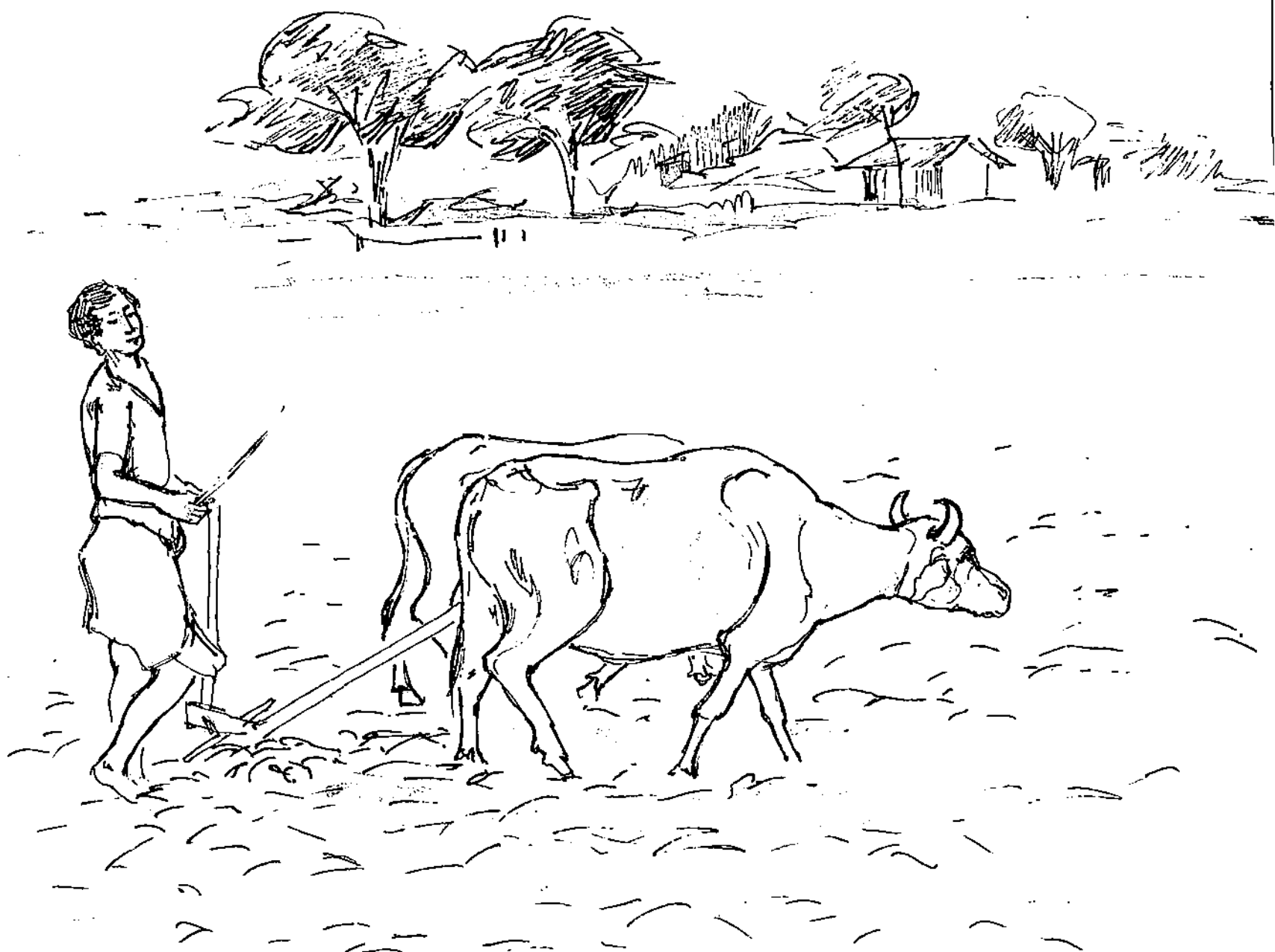
Type	Nos.	Men	Women
Mahua bank	11	83	72
Grain bank	2	—	30
Paddy business	4	—	21
Leaf plate making	1	6	2
Brick moulding	2	6	6
Pisciculture	4	18	—
Fishing	4	12	—

Sex-wise distribution of people assisted
Total people assisted : 372

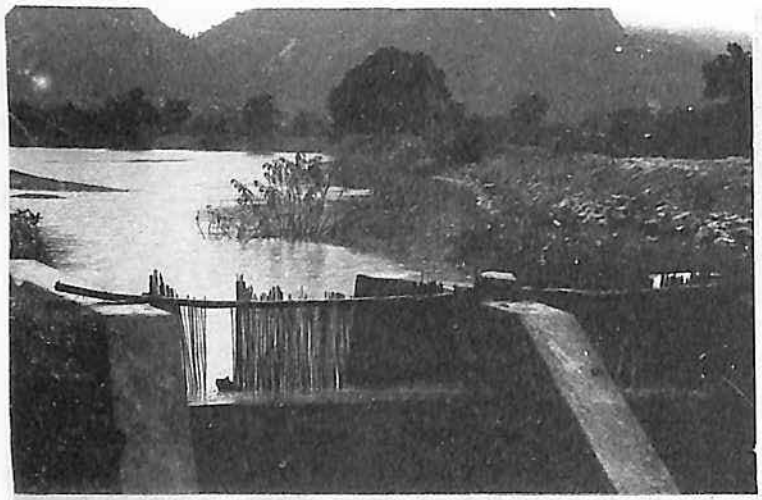
in villages and related water management requested the project to take up training programmes for the villagers during the year 1990. Ten government anganwadi workers attended training programmes organised by LWS(I). Project staff attended an awareness camp held on "Mother and Child Health Care" organised by the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). The government's primary health centres, sub-divisional hospital, I.C.D.S. etc. continually extended their full cooperation and collaboration for all the community health care programmes.

Greater participation by people has increased the effectiveness and enhanced the implementation of all the project activities. More significantly, women have come to the forefront and have themselves organised workshops and prepared their action plans for 1990. Concerted efforts to improve the organisational structures of the people resulted in formation of many new groups, both of men and women.

Co-operation and collaboration with Government, Governmental agencies and NGOs have been very encouraging. The project, in collaboration with I.T.D.A. completed several programmes with many more in progress. Various training programmes were organised in collaboration with Government and with resource personnel made available from Government agencies. I.T.D.A. has extended as well as promised to extend both material and financial assistance for training and other developmental work in the programme area during the coming years.



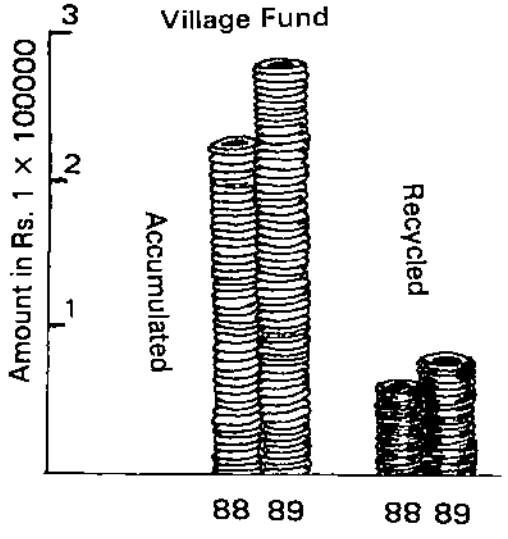
Introduction of improved agricultural methods has resulted in substantial increase in crop yields.



BURDWAN PROJECT

As a prelude to the phased withdrawal of LWS (I) from Jangal Mahal in 1991, intensive efforts were made to support the formation of zonal and apex tiers of community organisations as well as to strengthen these bodies. The year 1989 commenced with a workshop on "Self-Reliant Village Organisational Structures and Their Management". People, community leaders as well as office bearers of different community organisations and representatives of the panchayat (local self government bodies) participated in the workshop to draft the "Memorandum of Association" and rules and regulations for operationalising the different tiers of community organisations and regulating their inter-relationship.

Subsequently, five zonal committees with several functional discipline wise sub-committees under each zonal committee were formed. Each zonal committee co-ordinates development activities in a cluster of neighbouring villages having common characteristics. Sub-committees are responsible for activities related to specific disciplines such as health, education etc. They support the efficient functioning of the zonal committees by taking immediate action on decisions made by the parent body. Emergence of the zonal representative bodies has helped to improve coordination and monitoring of area development activities. The village level net work of organisations will ultimately be the coordinating body for all development activities in the zone. Efforts are underway to constitute an apex body with representation from all zonal committees to act as the central co-ordinating body at the project level.



COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

Type	Nos.	Members
Zonal committee	5	152
Village committee	44	305
Functional group	28	401
Youth club	13	360
Mahila samity	2	32

The zonal committees have taken necessary steps to obtain official recognition and thereby formalise their status. Four of the zonal committees have submitted their memoranda of association along with rules and regulations to the Registrar of Firms, Societies and Non-trading Corporations of Government of West Bengal and three have already been registered.

Responsibility for implementing various community based activities is among the many functions taken over by the zonal committees. The project emphasised "on the job training" and transfer of responsibility to these organisations. To facilitate this process a series of group discussions, meetings and workshops were organised at the village, zonal and project level with people and their representatives. People were constantly motivated by the project to work towards strengthening these organisations to make them more self-supportive and self-reliant.

To ensure stability of the zonal committees and flow of government resources, people have inducted local panchayat members and opinion leaders as members of these committees. This has helped to strengthen peoples relationship with their elected representatives. The project has also succeeded in building stable linkages between the people and the panchayats as well as the district administration of the State Government. The panchayat have already accepted some of the plans formulated by the community organisations for implementation in future.

The communities have made special efforts to encourage the participation of women in all spheres of development. To encourage the participation of women in the decision making process, a provision has been made in the rules and regulations of the community organisations to ensure at least 30% representation for women in these organisations.

The project has also supported the growth of smaller groups of likeminded individuals. During the

year four new groups, two each of men and women, have been formed. While the two women's groups are engaged in manufacturing improved sal leaf plates, the two men's groups have been organised around activities such as maintenance and operation of irrigation facilities as well as other agriculture related activities.

Village revolving funds achieved considerable growth in terms of deposits as well as loan disbursals during the year. Effective recycling of accumulated funds for various socio-economic activities has helped to reduce people's dependence on external sources of capital. Consequently, loan recovery of the funds has also been fairly encouraging.

VILLAGE FUNDS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Cash in hand	3,455
Cash in bank	196,606
Amount recycled	70,909

Grain banks established in earlier years represent another community asset which has been growing. Most of these banks have been established by the people through voluntary contributions. The marginal farmers and landless labourers form the direct beneficiaries of these banks. Food grain loans from these banks help these vulnerable groups to tide over the food crisis they face during lean periods of employment.

GRAIN BANKS

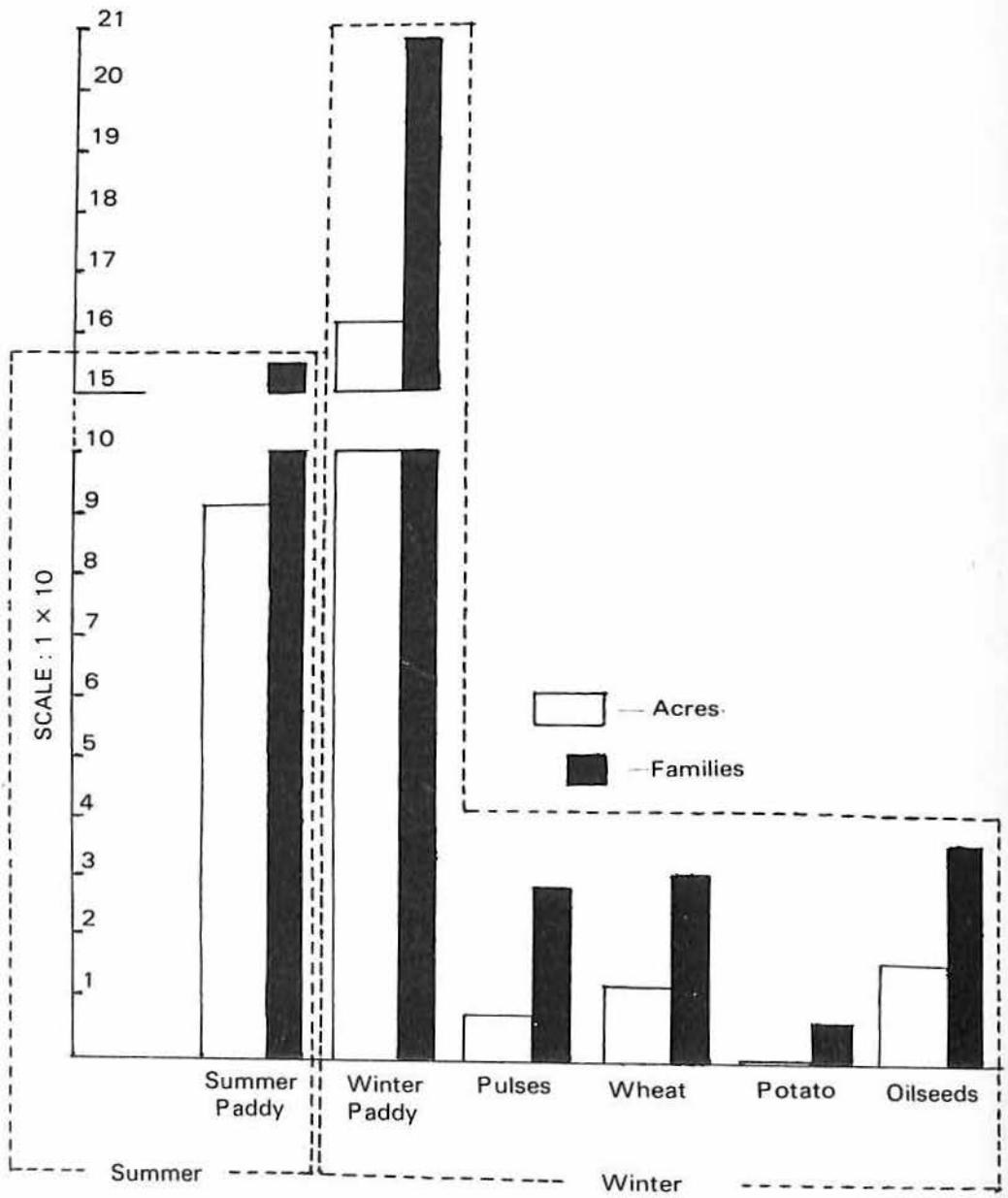
Number of hamlets	25
Number of banks	25
Number of members	1038
Number of storage structures constructed by LWS	5

In the agricultural sector, successful demonstrations of different crops, such as wheat, mustard, ground-nut and high yielding of short duration rice were organised by the project. In this drought prone area, successful experiments on short duration drought tolerant varieties of different crops appropriate to the local conditions offer the people new opportunities. Demonstrations and other educational efforts have increased people's interest in adopting new techniques. For instance, together with changes in cropping pattern, people have accepted soil testing as a regular practice to identify deficiencies in soil.

Need based agricultural inputs in the form of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides have been extended to people who were still below the poverty line. The screening of such deserving persons on the basis of set norms and the procurement as well as distribution of the inputs were entirely done by the people's organisations.

Demand for vegetables has further increased the popularity of kitchen gardens among housewives. Besides meeting the family's

Agricultural Assistance and Cropping Pattern



nutritional needs, these gardens now provide women a source of additional income.

AGRICULTURE DEMONSTRATION

Type	No. of Plots	No. of Hamlets
New Crops/Techniques	19	14

The successful use of aluminium pipes for distributing irrigation water, an innovation introduced in the area by the project, has evoked a positive response from farmers' groups. In this water scarce area, every drop of water is important and aluminium pipes substantially reduce the loss of water through seepage and evaporation. Many other farmers who have understood the significance of such savings in water, have expressed their desire to create more such irrigation facilities. Modification to an existing reservoir with canal will on completion, enable small and marginal farmers to bring another 54 acres of upland under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE

Crop	Acres	Families Benefited
Summer paddy	91	154
Winter paddy	161	208
Pulses	7	28
Wheat	12	30
Potato	1	6
Oil seeds	16	35
Kitchen garden	28	834

Efforts have been made to bring tracts of barren lands belonging to small and marginal farmers under social forestry and orchard cultivation with a view to restore the ecological balance of the area as well as enable the users to enjoy the benefits accruing from such forestry and orchard plantation. A training programme on "Establishment of Social Forestry and Orchard" was organised in collaboration with the government's forest department. The forest department also supplied saplings for plantation.

In order to claim barren land, the people of one hamlet have planted "Arjun" saplings for rearing silk worms for "Tassar" a form of silk. The group was taken on a visit to the Central "Tassar" Research and Training Centre and also to a progressive tribal hamlet where the people are collectively engaged in "Tassar" silk worm rearing. This study tour exposed the group to the practical aspects of the scheme.

educated youth without any assistance from the project. Significantly, one of these centres is run by a young woman for the benefit of illiterate women from her village.

The efforts to establish effective linkages with government agencies have had a fair measure of success in the sphere of NFE. Two NFE centres promoted by the project have been adopted under government sponsored schemes.

Rural libraries which were established in earlier years of the project

IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT

Type	Unit	Acres	Families Benefited
Pipe line	1	12	25
Channel	2	6	24
Low cost pump	1	—	—
Culvert	3	—	665

The Non-Formal Education (NFE) programme continued to cater to the educational needs of the illiterate adults, children and school dropouts who were deprived of opportunities for education due to socio-economic constraints. These centres impart education to enable people to enhance their knowledge, skills and ability to participate in the decision making process and promote the concept of self-reliance through self-help. During the year, 27 centres were run by the zonal committees through their village units with assistance from the project. Interestingly, five of these centres are run by women and for women, which proves that they are taking a keen interest in education after shedding their initial inhibitations. In addition, there are three centres voluntarily operated by

to help sustain the interest of the neo-literates in education, continued to support their quest for knowledge and education. Mobile library packets and magazines are regularly circulated among libraries under the active supervision of the zonal committees. The International Literacy Day was celebrated by the zonal committees with active participation of learners as well as NFE teachers. On this occasion the committees arranged recitations, folk songs and "sit and draw" competitions for different age groups of learners. In addition, a debate on "Role on Women in Society" and an agricultural quiz competition amongst the teachers were also arranged. The zonal committees gave away token prizes to the successful competitors. The Zonal committees also successfully con-

TREE PLANTATION

Activity	Acres	Saplings Distributed	Families Benefited
Social forestry	8	30,580	132
Horticulture	5	512	111

ducted the annual evaluation of the NFE learners through group discussions and written tests.

Various training, workshops and seminars were organised to improve the user groups managerial capabilities, increase their level of awareness as well as to transfer new and appropriate technology. These programmes covered a wide range of subjects such as agriculture, social forestry, mushroom cultivation, repair and maintenance of pumpsets, and community health.

In order to focus attention on women's contribution to the social and economical life as well as their problems, a workshop was organised by the project in which representatives from several villages, community leaders, government resource personnel, panchayat representatives and local representatives of a national voluntary organisation for women participated.

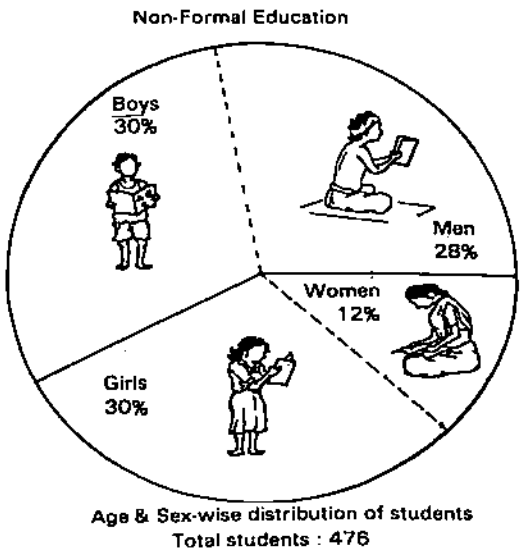
Suitable vocational training programmes were also organised to enhance the employment opportunities of the literate and semi-literate youth, particularly women. Successful trainees were helped to establish links with the local resource agencies to obtain financial support.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Type	Number of Centres	Students			
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls
NFE	27	134	57	141	144

For example, three trainees have been linked up with the Government's TRYSEM (national scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment) scheme to enable them receive financial and technical support. Income generating schemes of different nature, such as livestock rearing, paper bag making, paddy processing were promoted for men and women. Two women's groups were trained in manufacturing improved 'Sal-Leaf Plates' in collaboration with a professional training institution. The process of obtaining financial support under government's schemes was initiated by the project to assist the groups to put their skills into productive use.

The community health programme continued to stress on the preventive and promotive aspects



Age & Sex-wise distribution of students
Total students : 476

TRAINING, WORKSHOP AND SEMINARS

A. Staff	Participants	
Type	Men	Women
Agriculture	4	—
Community health	—	3
Women in social welfare	5	5
Self-reliant village organisations	8	—
Collective involvement of people in planning, implementation and monitoring	4	—
B. People		
Type	Men	Women
Agriculture	83	—
Social forestry	42	1
Traditional birth attendants	—	8
Traditional health practitioners	13	—
Community health workers	3	4
Women in social welfare	12	43
Self-reliant village organisations	87	6
Organisational management	28	4

of health care. Motivational programmes to inculcate changes in people's attitude to health and hygiene were emphasised. Special attention was focused on mother and child care. Immunisation programmes to protect the children from the six killer diseases as well as nutrition education programmes were undertaken to combat the problem of malnourishment and under-nourishment.

Community health volunteers were trained to enable the communities to assume complete responsibility for implementing community health programme as well as to sustain the health care system set in motion. Similarly, upgrading the

skills of the local traditional birth attendants and the traditional health practitioners has yielded encouraging results, as more and more people are now seeking the help and advice of these community based health personnel. The community organisations have created separate funds to ensure smooth functioning of their health centres after LWS (I)'s withdrawal in 1990. The sub-committees on health, constituted by the zonal committees, supervise the health related activities including the use of funds.

Better health is closely related to the availability and use of clean and safe drinking water. Therefore sinking, renovating, and repairing of tubewells and dug wells were undertaken during the year. To prevent seepage of waste water and contamination of drinking water sources, platforms, drains and soak pits were also constructed. Installation of net covers and hand pumps in wells has helped to prevent water pollution and will thereby reduce the incidence of water borne diseases. A number of drinking water wells were also disinfected through pot-chlorination. Low-cost earthen filters have been introduced and supplied to different NFE centres, primary schools, community centres and other public places for the purpose of demonstration.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Type	No. of Trainees	
	Men	Women
Mushroom cultivation	3	10
Sal leaf plate making	2	11
Pump set maintenance	19	—
Hand pump maintenance	14	—
Tailoring	3	1
Radio and television repair and servicing	1	—

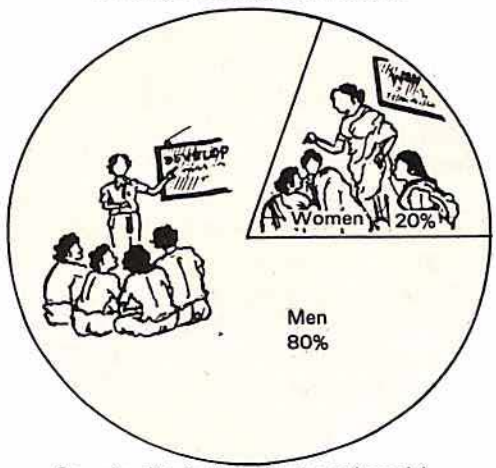
Cultural activities within the communities have increased appreciably. Different drama groups, youth clubs and cultural organisations are playing an important role in dispelling superstitions and taboos. The tribal drama group which participated in the LWS (I) Inter-programme Drama Competition held in Calcutta won the first prize. The NFE teacher from the village assisted the group to write, direct and stage the drama.

COMMUNITY HEALTH FUND

Number of villages	3
Accumulated fund (Rs.)	3581

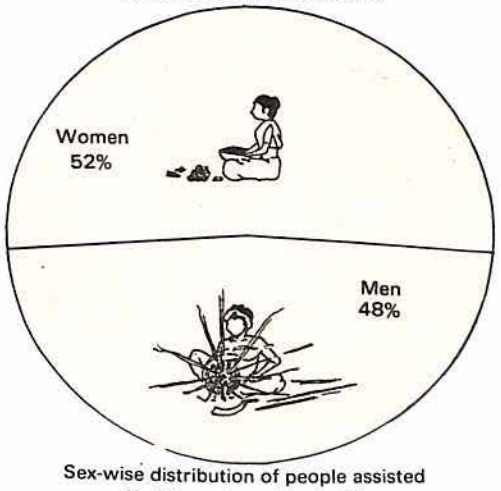
Construction of community centres have increased the involvement of the people who use these centres for cultural as well as other activities. The user groups concerned, actively participated with voluntary contribution of material and labour in the construction of these centres.

Training, Workshop and Seminars



Sex-wise distribution of trainees (people)
Total trainees : 334

Income Generation Schemes



Sex-wise distribution of people assisted
Total people assisted : 71

INCOME GENERATION SCHEMES

Type	Units	People	
		Men	Women
Animal husbandry	112	20	34
Paddy processing	5	2	3
Cart wheel and axle	4	4	—
Rickshaw van	3	3	—
Petty trades	3	3	—
Custom service	1	2	—

With people's organisations having assumed much of the responsibility for planning, implementation and monitoring of activities, the LWS (I) team has begun the process of phased withdrawal. It is envisaged that by end 1990, when the project ceases its activities in the area, a greater degree of individual and collective self-reliance would be prevalent among the people which will enable them to sustain and .nurture the development efforts initiated by the project.

MULTIPURPOSE CENTRES AND SCHOOLS

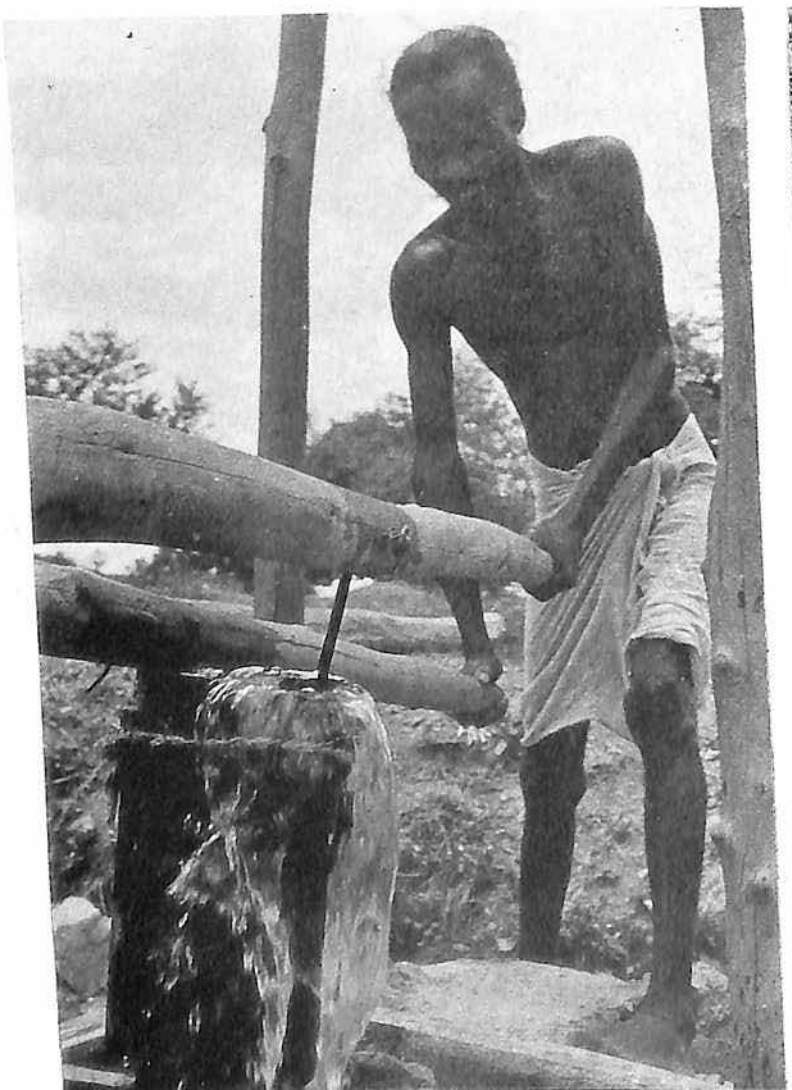
Activity	Nos.	Families Benefited
Community centres	8	342
Schools	1	600

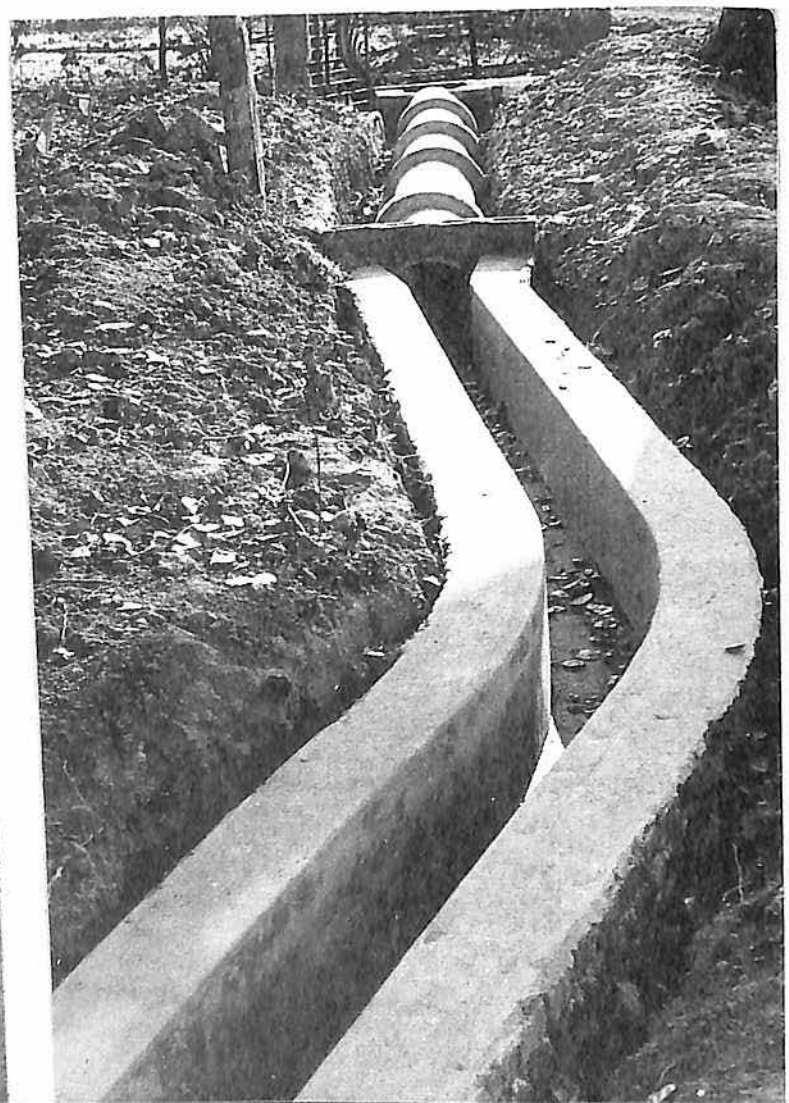
DRINKING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Activity	Nos.	Families Benefited
Well		
: Construction	3	73
: Repair	3	67
Disinfection of wells	37	925
Sinking of tubewell	2	32
Platform construction	8	142
Net cover and hand pump installation	19	398
Demonstration of earthen pot water filters	34	—

The need to help the people and their organisations to sustain their efforts grow in strength even after LWS' physical presence is withdrawn, will remain for sometime to come. It is envisaged that their greatest need in the immediate aftermath of withdrawal, will be for advisory and consultative services. Such services would essentially be related to the community organisation's technical and managerial functions and will be provided by LWS (I)'s development project(s) in the neighbouring districts.

Low cost pedal pump and a new irrigation channel.





Training, Workshops and Seminars (TWS) help to increase managerial capabilities, level of awareness and transfer of new and appropriate technology.

CALCUTTA PROJECT

Calcutta, in its 300th year, presents a contradiction of affluence and abject poverty existing side by side. One of the most densely populated cities in India, Calcutta has over 10.4 million population within an area of 1450 sq.km. The inflow of refugees and migrants in search of livelihood from the different parts of India has caused tremendous pressure on the civic infrastructure. As a result, nearly one-third of the city's population live in slums or squatter colonies. Another 300,000 people are estimated to be living in temporary makeshift structures, on pavements or canal embankments.

Responding to the vast needs of the poor among the city's population, the Calcutta project in 1989 expanded its area of operation to more slums and squatter colonies adjacent to the existing operational area within the Calcutta Municipal Corporation (CMC) and the South Dum Dum Municipality areas. Simultaneously, plans were also made to withdraw activities gradually from the old operational colonies by transferring responsibilities to the local organisations as well as government and non-government agencies. Plans have also been formulated for creation and development of infrastructure for upgrading habitat and provision of civic amenities within selected slums and squatter colonies on the basis of the experience gained from the On-Site Improvement project.

During the year, preliminary survey and other related activities in the 5 newly adopted areas were completed. The preliminary work for several other areas to be adopted in the following years has also been initiated. For withdrawal of activities from the housing settlement constructed by LWS (I) at Salt Lake, the project has initiated discussions with local organisations, which, with the permission of West Bengal Government, are expected to take over the Salt Lake complex. For withdrawal of activities from other areas during the following years, discussions have already been initiated, with the local organisations.

Calcutta project is viewed as a collaborative effort of the people, government and semi-government agencies and other social organisations. The project activities were undertaken in collaboration and consultation with the community representative organisations such as local colony or slum committees, youth clubs and women's organisations.

As a result of regular interaction and motivation, the people, mainly youth and women, are now taking more and more responsibility for the process of their own development. The youth clubs and women's organisations play a vital role in promoting the spirit of self-reliance within their communities. These formal as well as informal community self-help groups have assumed responsibility for planning and implementing various activities. These organisations, independently and through apex bodies, draw up community based plans and determine the extent of resource needed and liaise with local resource agencies to procure financial and technical support. They also organise sports and cultural activities, operate non-formal education centres, manage community health care services, select trainees for vocational training and monitor their progress.

Despite initial hurdles, women's participation in the overall development efforts has increased. The special efforts to draw women into the mainstream of development have resulted in the formation of many women's organisations. Encouragement in various ways has been given to women's organisations so that they gain confidence and competency to manage their own programmes. Many of these women's organisations successfully manage income generating activities and non-formal education centres.

Education is the most important element for awareness building

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

Type	Nos.	Office Bearers	
		Men	Women
Representative Committee	47	482	30
Youth club	49	354	13
Women's organisation	6	—	57
Women's co-operative	1	—	8
Women's employment centre	1	1	20

which is necessary to promote the spirit of self-reliance among the people. Therefore, right from the beginning Calcutta project has emphasised, educational activities among various segments of the poor through pavement schools, non-formal and formal schools and coaching centres.

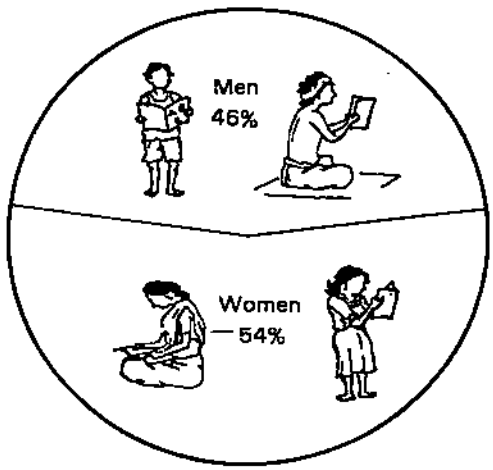
Pavement schools for children of pavement dwellers who do not have the opportunity of going to formal schools are an important segment of the non-formal education system. During the year, the project extended financial support to three national voluntary organisations namely Bengal Mass Education Society, Institute of Psychological and Educational Research and Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission to operate 42 pavement schools. Another organisation "Prantik Jana Vikash Samity" which has been running a number of pavement schools has been assisted with teaching aids like books, slates etc. from time to time. For the sections of the population, especially illiterate adults and working children, whose need for improved knowledge and skills cannot be met through the pavement schools, the project operates non-formal education centres. These non-formal education centres offer the deprived population a much needed rallying point. The centres while imparting knowledge of letters, organise the people, motivate them and give them access to improved functional knowledge and skills.

The two primary schools and one pre-primary school operated by the project represent yet another facet of LWS India's investment in education. In these schools, children from slums and squatter settlements are imparted formal education as per government syllabus at the primary level. In addition, the teachers take care to develop the learners' personality, qualities of character, knowledge of personal hygiene and sanitation etc. through group activities like music, dance, painting, physical exercise and health education. Most children on passing out of these schools secure admission to other schools in the area for further education.

Poverty and inability of the parents to assist their children in studies discourage many school students who drop out of schools at an early age. The problem is severe among girl students as they are normally the first to be withdrawn from schools for supplementing family incomes. These school going children from slums who do not have facilities at home to study require some assistance with their studies. To help such school students, youth groups and community representative bodies have provided suitable accommodation within the communities, where children can study undisturbed. In these centres community appointed teachers assist the children in their studies. Community organisations also assist in the management of these centres.

In the urban environment, very often both parents have to work long hours to eke out a living. While parents are at work, children are left unattended at home or under the care of older children. To assist such parents and children, some communities operate "Balwadis" or day care centres for children. These centres provide the pre-school going age children educational, health and nutritional inputs.

Educational Activities



Sexwise distribution of students
Total students : 3583

While there is an increasing demand on the formal school system, the facilities and amenities available to them are limited. Inadequate space and lack of environment conducive to learning are major constraints. Considering the tremendous importance of education for development, the project has sought to develop educational infrastructure by encouraging community action as well as through direct inputs where necessary. These direct efforts have been in the form of assistance to needy communities and educational institutions to repair, reconstruct and build schools. Such assistance has improved the learning atmosphere in many schools and has helped the schools to accomodate more students.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Type	No.	Students	
		Male	Female
Pavement Schools	42	953	983
Formal Schools	3	304	431
Coaching Centres	1	9	14
NFE Centres	23	163	302
"Balwadis"	8	209	215

As a part of the educational programme, text books and literary books were provided to 3 libraries managed by local community organisations. Cultural activities were also encouraged as an integral part of educational programme. Special functions were arranged to celebrate Independence and Republic days, Christmas, Teacher's Day, International Literacy day etc.

EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Completed	In-progress	Students Benefited
Primary Schools			
: Construction	—	2	500
: Renovation	—	1	250
Pavement School-Renovation	7	2	475

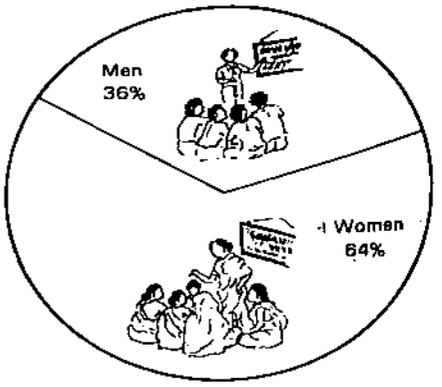
Training, workshops and seminars were arranged during the year to develop the managerial capabilities of project personnel as well as user community representatives. While some of these programmes were organised with in-house resources, many were organised with technical and resource support from other agencies. During the year under review, training, workshops and seminars covered subjects such as women's development, community health, use of media etc. In addition, staff were also sponsored to participate in training programmes organised by professional training institutions.

Vocational training programmes organised by the project impart skills to the unskilled youth to enable them to face the challenge of unemployment and underemployment. Most of the training programmes were organised in collaboration with professional training institutes and social organisations like "Karmakutir", "Nari Seva Sangha", "All India Women's Conference", "Don Bosco Technical Institute" and "St. John's Ambulance Corps" and others. Trades and professions which have scope for expansion, diversification and high job potential have been selected. These include T.V. and radio repairing, servicing and assembling as well as knitting, tailoring, nursing etc. Some of these training institutes have their own production units and as they get sufficient orders from local markets, they are able to provide the successful trainees adequate employment opportunities. As a part of follow up support, some of these institutes offer post training placement services to the trainees by introducing them to industries and organisations who can use their skills.

In addition to institutional training, several community based training programmes were also organised. Women's organisations and local artisans have helped to provide on the job training to many unskilled and unemployed youth.

The project has also made efforts to assist traditional artisans to upgrade their skills, techniques and facilities. For instance, a group of traditional potters were assisted to establish linkage with Central Glass

Training, Workshop and Seminars



Sexwise distribution of trainees (People)
Total Trainees : 364

Ceramic Institute, a central government organisation. Technical support from this organisation will assist the artisans to improve and upgrade their kilns and thereby increase production and reduce pollution.

TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Subject	Staff		People	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
"Balwadi" Teachers Orientation	—	1	1	10
NFE syllabus	2	3	2	6
Women in development	1	7	—	24
Community health	5	8	11	71
Family planning and welfare	2	—	—	52
Traditional birth attendant	—	2	—	14
Industrial skill development	3	7	10	6
Entrepreneurship development	1	1	4	23
Crafts and small industries	1	1	44	1
Pottery	—	—	25	—
Small and cottage industries	2	3	17	16
Selection of trainees for economic measures	5	5	—	—
Effective communication	2	—	—	—
Theatre	1		18	9
Motivation and team work	1		-	—

Selection of candidates for training programmes is done by the community representative bodies, youth clubs and women's organisations. In the selection process, these organisations use base line survey data to prioritise needs and identify trainees from the most deprived sections of the population. Finally, to ensure effectiveness, trainees receive personality and aptitude tests from professionals in the field of applied psychology.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Subject	No. of Trainees	
	Men	Women
Tailoring and machine embroidery	—	62
Garment stitching	—	142
Hosiery stitching	3	1
"Kantha" stitching	—	6
Bag making	—	6
Batik, embroidery and tie n' dye	—	20
Knitting	—	5
Block printing	—	5
Book binding	2	—
Home nursing	—	9
Ayah's Duty	—	10
Pottery	2	4
Electronics	—	20
Electrical	18	—
Radio repair and assembly	10	—
Television servicing	6	—
Type writer repair	6	—
Two-wheeler repair	5	—
Auto-rickshaw driving	20	—
Motor driving	17	—
Air-condition and refrigeration	1	—

The project has also assisted several training institutions to improve and expand their facilities. While two women's organisations were assisted to repair and construct their workshop sheds, many others were provided equipment and tools.

The project has made special efforts to assist the trainees to establish themselves in self employment ventures. In the post training period, trainees are assisted to establish relation with resource agencies, provided working capital assistance as well as tools, equipment and raw materials.

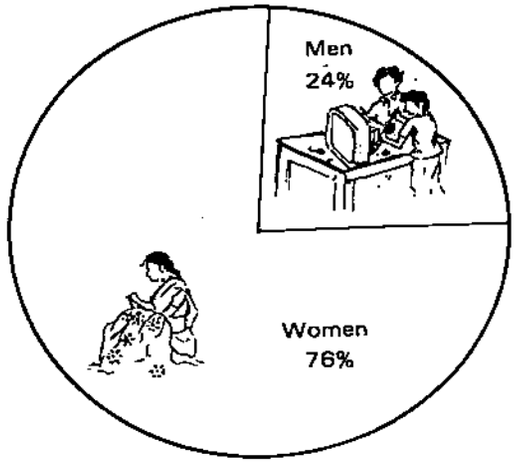
Working capital assistance provided by banks and other funding agencies has been a major factor that has encouraged unemployed persons to put their training and skills into productive use in small self employment ventures. Therefore, facilitating this process of securing loans from banks and other agencies has been an area of major emphasis. Loans have also been secured for other self employed artisans, vendors and others in the area.

Over the years, community organisations have taken over the responsibility for securing loans and dealing with the banks and other funding agencies. Community organisations scrutinise the schemes and the eligibility of applicants, monitor the use of loans and follow up on the timely repayment. As a result the rate of loan repayment is high, as is evident from the gradually increasing amount of refinancing.

BANK LOANS

Amount (Rs.)	People Benefited
161,000	63

Vocational Training



Sexwise distribution of trainees
Total trainees : 380

The community health services provided by the project stress on the preventive and promotive aspects of health care. Pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers, prevention of malnutrition among children, immunisation as well as health education are among the major activities. Several health orientation training programmes were organised for increasing the awareness of the assisted population. A workshop on family planning was organised in collaboration with Marie Stopes Clinics. Rehabilitation of the disabled has received close attention from the project. School health services for the benefit of students of pavement schools and primary schools have been introduced. As a part of the health education programme, regular home visits, group dis-

cussions and mass meetings were conducted by the project personnel and community health volunteers. Curative and referral services were also extended wherever necessary.

INCOME GENERATION SCHEMES

Type	Men	Women
Garment Stitching	—	172
Pottery	2	4
Nurse/Ayah's duty	—	19
Electricals	13	—
Electronics	—	20
Radio/T.V. servicing	16	—
Typewriter servicing	6	--

The project plans, implements and monitors health activities through community organisations. People's participation in the community health care activities has been encouraging. In order to bring about qualitative improvement in their work, training for the community health workers has been conducted.

DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Item	Units		People
Tubewells	1	15	
: Sinking	1	15	2450
: Repair	5	—	600
Construction of Well	5	—	1450
Water Pipe Connection	1	—	300
Sanitary Latrines			
: Family	—	12	140
: Community	15	—	5900

Several drinking water tubewells have been sunk and the communities with support from government agencies have assumed the responsibility for maintenance and repair of these tubewells. Simultaneously low cost sanitary latrines were constructed in a few settlements in collaboration with an internationally renowned social organisation with expertise in devising low cost sanitary latrines.

People have shown an active interest in sports and cultural activities. During the year, sports meets were organised in which men, women and children participated in large numbers. This has increased community feeling and fellowship particularly among the youth.

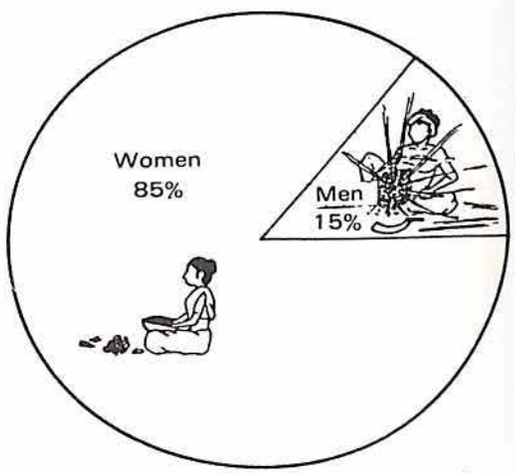
OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Item	Units		People Benefited
	Completed	In-Progress	
Workshop shed			
: Construction	—	1	80
: Repair	1	—	30
Community Centre/Youth Club			
: Construction	1	—	2300
: Repair	—	2	4350

A night shelter for the homeless continued to operate to provide shelter to those who used to spend their nights under the open sky on the pavement. The night shelter accommodates 140 people (70 men and 70 women).

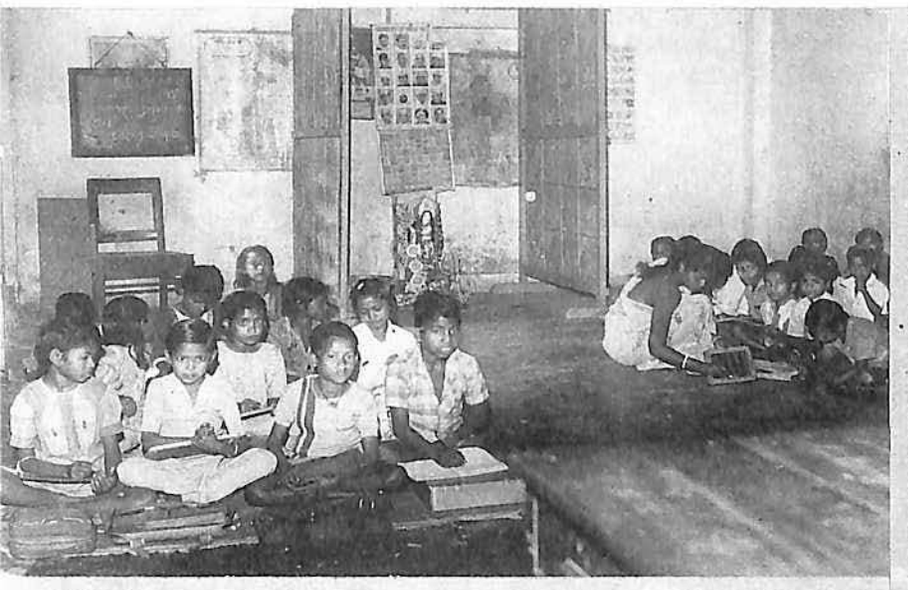
During the year, the Calcutta project has received close cooperation from various government agencies, local voluntary organisations, funding agencies, banks and training institutions. Collaboration and support from these agencies have resulted in manifold benefits for the people. While banks and other agencies ensure working capital assistance to the trained and self-employed, organisations engaged in marketing have come forward to support the small groups of entrepreneur trained by the project to reach wider markets and more remunerative prices.

Income Generating Schemes



Sexwise distribution of people assisted
Total people assisted : 252

Bringing education to all.

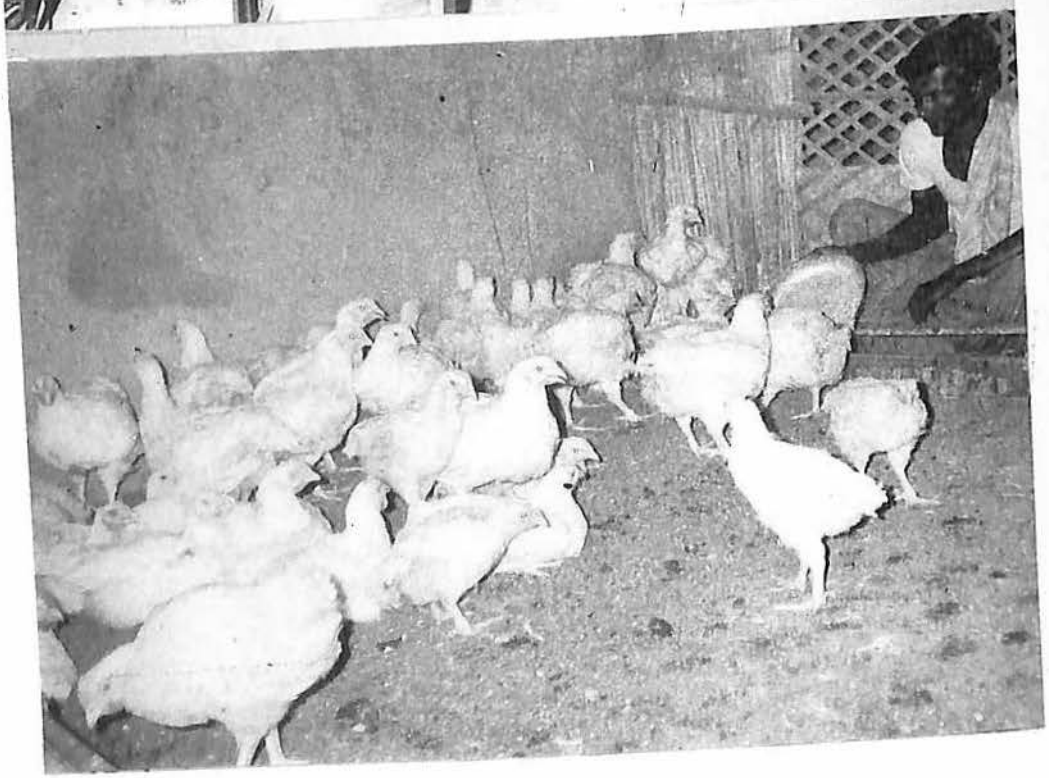


ON-SITE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

In Calcutta a rapidly increasing population of over 10.4 million inhabit an area of approximately 1,450 sq.kms, making the city one of the most densely populated in India. The influx of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan during the post independence period and migrants from other parts of India have contributed to the unchecked growth of urban population. As a result, nearly one third of the city's population live in slums and squatter settlements and more than 3,00,000 people live on pavements with no shelter whatsoever.

The On-Site Improvement Project has been operating in two squatter settlements namely Khudirampally in the North-Eastern part of the city and Dasnagar, an industrial township in Howrah, since 1985. Over the years, the project has attempted to assist the communities to improve their living conditions by developing basic amenities such as sources of safe drinking water, sanitation and drainage facilities, as well as approach roads etc. Vocational training programmes and income generation schemes have helped the families to improve their economic status. Communities have also been assisted to establish non-formal education centres to improve literacy rates and build awareness.

In accordance with the final layout plan, people of both the areas have started reconstructing their existing houses using mostly dismantled materials from the old houses and few additional materials. During dismantling and reconstruction, the community organisa-



tions assisted these families to find shelter with friends, neighbours and in schools and community centres.

During 1989, 20 houses in Dasnagar and 21 in Khudirampally were reconstructed by the people entirely with their own resources. The plinth area of the houses vary between 200 to 350 sq.ft. These houses, have been constructed in accordance with the layout, plan and has adequate floor space for each family as well as proper ventilation and lighting arrangements.

Having secured ownership rights over homestead plots and with the layout plans ready, the communities during 1989, turned their attention towards the important task of rebuilding their houses.

During 1989, more land was reclaimed by earth filling of low lying and water logged areas. While the project provided the debris required to reclaim land the communities contributed labour for filling and levelling. Additional land will help the communities to develop more infrastructural facilities. To overcome the problems of water logging especially during monsoons, the project undertook construction of improved drainage system, which has to an extent helped in removing accumulated water as well as ushered in healthier and environmental conditions. In this activity too, the people contributed in the form of free labour. In addition, a community centre was constructed in Khudirampally to facilitate community meetings, non-formal education and health activities.

In order to further improve the sanitation facilities, the project has sought the help of Sulabh International, a social organisation with expertise in devising low cost sanitary latrines. Construction of latrines is already underway in both the areas and 21 latrines have been completed in Khudirampally.

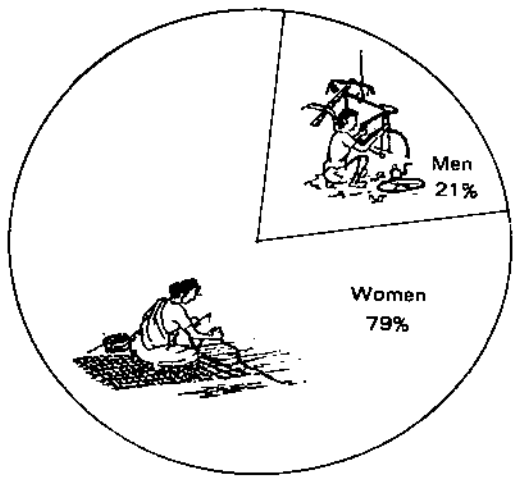
These achievements have been viewed by the people with great enthusiasm which has increased their zeal to contribute collectively to this process. This also led to formation of a development committee in Dasnagar, consisting of members from the community, the Zilla Parishad Chairman, the Mayor and some councillors of the Howrah Municipal Corporation. The committee is envisaged to coordinate the development activities and assist in mobilising resources from various government agencies for the housing development programme as well as for community infrastructural activities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Units		Families Benefited
	Completed	In Progress	
Land reclamation work	—	3	387
Drainage	—	1	39
Boundary wall	—	1	39
Community centre	—	1	323
School renovation	—	1	250
Sanitary latrines	21	—	21

Appropriate skill improvement training programmes and support for income generation were undertaken to enhance the employment opportunities of the literate and semi-literate youth of the area. Women have been the main focus of attention in these activities. Candidates for these vocational training programmes are selected by the respective communities taking into account the candidate's educational status and aptitude. During the year, training in various subjects like stitching of readymade garments, coir and mat making, electrical compact course, cycle repairing, auto rickshaw driving etc. was imparted to 30 women and 8 men.

Vocational Training



Sexwise distribution of trainees
Total trainees : 38

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Subject	Men	Women
Garment stitching	—	20
Mat making	—	6
Coir rope matress making	—	4
Electrical work	3	—
Cycle-rickshaw repairing	1	—
Auto rickshaw driving	4	—

Material and technical inputs were extended to the successful candidates to enable them to make optimum use of their newly acquired skills as well as help them undertake self-employment ventures. In Khudirampally, for instance, 20 women were provided sewing machines, the cost of which was shared between the project and the candidates. In Dasnagar, a group of 6 women engaged in matmaking

have been provided with material inputs to start group based economic activities.

To overcome the constraints of working capital, the project and the people's organisations liaised with banks and other institutions to facilitate loans for the trained persons in need of working capital. During 1989, banks have disbursed Rs. 44,000 as loans among 10 people of the area. This has given an impetus to the unemployed to put their training and skills to productive use in small self-help schemes.

INCOME GENERATION SCHEMES

Subject	Men	Women
Tailoring	—	20
Mat making	—	6
Electrical work	3	—

Various need-based training, workshop and seminars were conducted by the project for members of the user groups to enable them to increase awareness regarding their socio-economic problems, increase their managerial skills as well as prepare them to assume greater responsibilities for development of their communities. Training programmes organised during '89 covered a wide range of subjects such as self-reliance and awareness building, women and development, nutrition, community health, cottage industries and crafts, to name a few. The District Industries Corporation of Howrah has collaborated with the project in some of the income generation training programmes. That women have been the focal point is evident from the extremely high (91%) level of participation in the training programmes during 1989.

BANK LOANS

Amount (Rs.)	People Benefited
44,000	10

The non-formal education centres continued to cater to the educational needs of the communities. Besides imparting literacy, these centres also help people to develop knowledge and acquire new skills. Subjects relevant to their daily lives are also covered. Orientation courses were organised for the NFE teachers to increase their involvement in the NFE process. During the year, 2 adult women's centres were operating in Dasnagar. The community participated by contributing partly towards the teacher s honorarium. All India Women's Conference (AIWC) continued to operate a non-formal education centre in Khudirampally. Many children, on passing out of this centre, secure admission in recognised formal schools, for further education. During 1990, 27 children from this centre will seek admission in such formal schools.

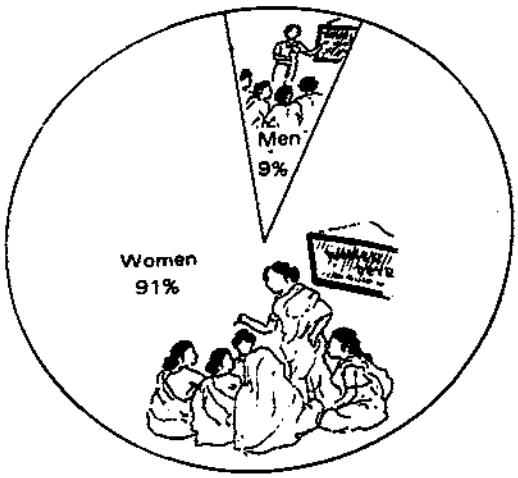
EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Type	Centres	Students	
		Male	Female
Non Formal education	2	—	22
Balwadi	2	25	27

As part of its efforts to promote education among these communities, the project helped to renovate a free primary school building in Khudirampally. Two "Balwadis" — day care centre for children, are operated in Dasnagar. These centres impart elementary education and provide health and nutrition care to the children. These centres are managed by the women's organisations and the community also bears a part of the operational costs.

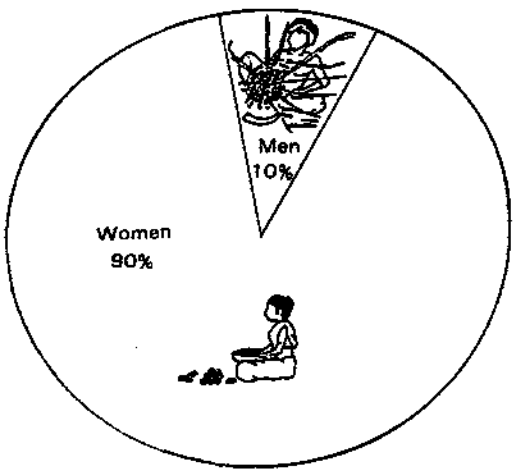
In the sphere of community health, the project continued to stress on the preventive and promotive aspects of health care. Health activities have focused primarily on mother and child health care. Intensive health education programmes were organised through frequent home visits and meetings to educate the people regarding communicable diseases, immunisation, malnutrition, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. Community health workers and traditional birth attendants have been trained for ensuring continuance of health activities after the project's withdrawal. Interest-

Training, Workshop and Seminars



Sexwise distribution of trainees (people)
Total trainees : 82

Income Generating Schemes



Sexwise distribution of people assisted
Total people assisted : 29

ingly, the community health activities in Dasnagar is managed by the community and the community health workers.

To highlight the importance of balanced diet to combat the problem of malnourishment among children, practical demonstration on preparation of low cost but nutritive supplementary diets were carried out by the project in Dasnagar. Subsequently, the community organisations have organised the manufacturing of these food packets. The initial working capital was provided from the community health fund. Mothers are now buying these packets to supplement the nutritional intake of families, especially the children.

During '89, the project focussed on strengthening the various forums of collective functioning. Regular meetings, frequent exchange of ideas and continuous dialogues have resulted in an increase of confidence among the people especially women. As a result, women's participation in the overall development efforts have increased. For instance, in Dasnagar, the women's organisation manages the non-formal education as well as Balwadi centres by themselves. In addition, they are engaged in income generation activities such as coir rope making and mat making. Mcreover, they have been able to generate their own fund This fund is used to provide fund assistance to the working members in need of capital. In Khudirampally, a nine member women's committee assists the larger community representative organisation to manage community activities. The women's committee is responsible for managing health, sanitation, educational and cultural activities.

The response of youth to all aspects of the development process has been extremely encouraging, especially in Dasnagar. More and more youth have been inducted into the community organisations. This not only strengthened the existing structures but has also infused a new dynamism in the development efforts.

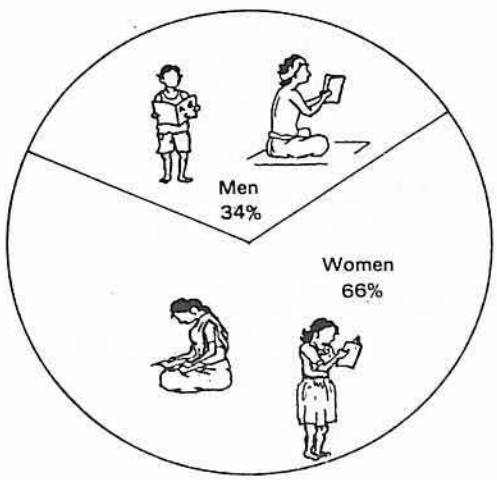
A community fund of Rs.5500/- has been created in Dasnagar. This fund is regularly recycled for the benefit of the community as well as meeting the community organisation's operational expenses. A similar fund created in Khudirampally is also used for similar purposes.

During the course of the year, the project focussed on drawing up a withdrawal strategy in consultation with the communities to phase out LWS (I)'s involvement from these two settlements by end 1990. The people and their representatives are being constantly assisted to strengthen the various organisations to make them more self-supportive and self-reliant. As facilitators, the project has succeeded in establishing stable linkages between the people's organisations and local resource centres to enable them to obtain financial and technical support, to continue the development efforts on their own.

TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

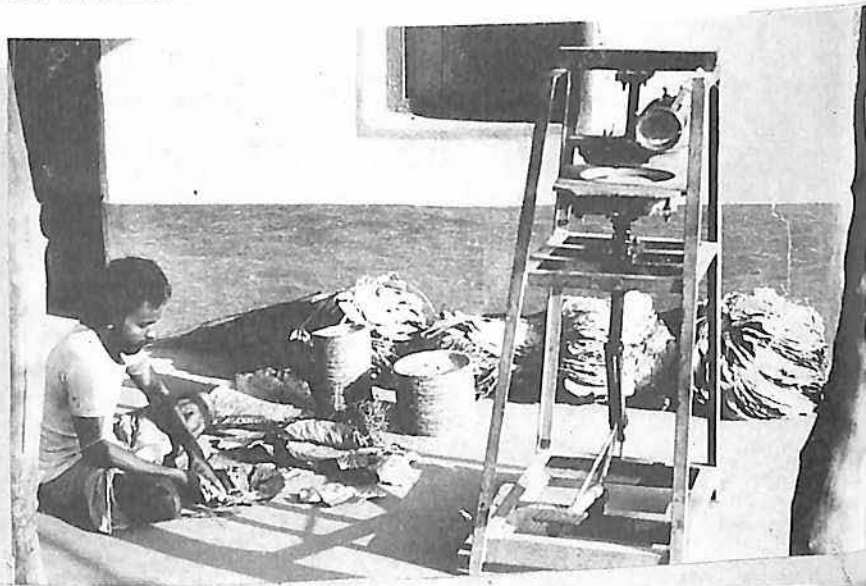
Type	Staff		People	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
NFE orientation	—	1	—	2
Women and development	—	2	—	—
Community health	1	1	1	27
Traditional birth attendants	—	—	—	3
Nutrition	1	1	—	26
Management of development	1	—	—	—
Crafts and small scale industry	2	1	6	16
Economic programme assessment	1	1	1	—

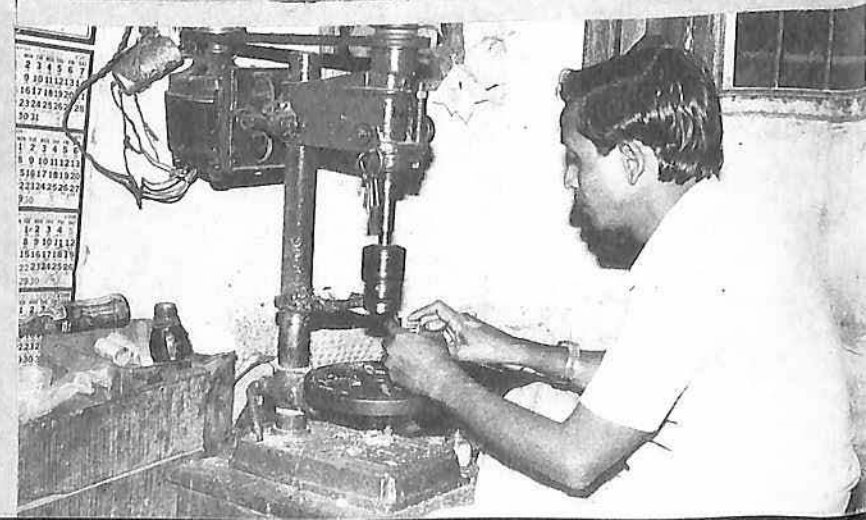
Educational Activities



Sexwise distribution of students
Total students : 74

Vocational Training programmes assist the youth to undertake self-employment ventures.





MURSHIDABAD PROJECT

The year 1989 was yet another eventful and hectic period for the people and staff of the Murshidabad project. In accordance with plans drawn up earlier, the project extended its operations to other villages in the flood and drought prone Sagardighi Block. With the adoption of new villages, the project coverage increased to 17,500 people in 42 villages. At the same time, the project continued efforts to accelerate the process of withdrawal from the more developed villages. Communities have begun a process of discussion among themselves and with the project personnel to design effective withdrawal strategies. They are using the parametres for self-reliance designed by PREM Cell together with project personnel, to assess their achievements in social and economic spheres. A series of training on participatory evaluation techniques for staff and people were arranged in collaboration with a national voluntary agency. The training enabled project personnel to grasp the basic concepts of participatory evaluation techniques, design instruments for collection, collation and analysis of data. The project has made further plans to develop these techniques with greater involvement from communities

Right from inception the project has endeavoured to assist the people to overcome their socio-economic problems through collective functioning and group action. The communities have organised representative bodies, which offer the maximum opportunities to the largest number of people to participate in the development process. Representative bodies such as village committees, youth clubs and mahila samities (women's associations) form the core of all developmental activities. These bodies are constantly striving to enable the people, specially the landless and marginal farmer families to elevate their standards of living.

Through the process of non-formal education, motivational exercises and training, these groups have been imparted skills for conducting socio-economic surveys, identifying problems, formulating structured plans, analysing available data and utilising local resources. Group representatives, selected or elected by the people, have continuously endeavoured to develop community feeling and educate people about the problems and needs of the community as well as the availability of resources. As a result, people's confidence in these groups has been further strengthened.

Village revolving funds, established by the village organisations have continued to grow in strength. Village funds generated with assistance from the project are managed by the community and functional groups. The recycling of village funds have been specially helpful to the poorer sections of the community. These funds provide vulnerable groups an easier access to resources in times of emergency. The rate of recycling and recovery has steadily grown over the years. Community and group resources have been used mostly for agricultural purposes. Working capital assistance has also been extended for other income generating activities. Small and marginal farmers and landless population have benefited the most from recycling of community funds.

VILLAGE FUNDS

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Amount accumulated	856,163
Amount recycled	203,042

There are a number of major factors preventing development of agriculture in the area. Foremost among them is the fragmentation of land, followed by traditional agricultural practices, use of low yielding seeds and absence of irrigation facilities. Against this background, the project continued to put stress on increased agricultural productivity by providing improved inputs, training and demonstration. Training and demonstration focused on composting of organic manure, application of proper and timely doses of fertilisers, use of high yielding seeds as well as proper drainage and management of irrigation facilities. Many farmers have adopted the technique of green manuring to maintain and improve soil fertility, and many others have regularly availed of the soil testing facilities offered by government and other agencies.

To further promote the practice of soil testing among farmers, the project has purchased soil testing kits. With these kits, the project has tested 208 soil samples from 142 acres spread over 15 villages. Approximately 42 acres of land

were found to be highly acidic. To demonstrate the techniques of soil treatment to neutralise acidity, the project undertook demonstration cultivation of paddy on a few plots belonging to more progressive small and marginal farmers. On these demonstration plots which underwent soil treatment, yield per acre was 2500 kgs. as against a per acre yield of 1900 kgs. on untreated land. The visible impact of this cost effective soil treatment technique has generated tremendous enthusiasm among the farmers. More and more farmers have taken the initiative and adopted soil treatment techniques on acidic land owned by them.

Over 80% of the farmers with access to irrigation have switched over to cultivation of high yielding varieties of crops. These farmers have experienced that with irrigation they can cultivate three short duration crops instead of the earlier two crops and thereby almost double their annual incomes. During this year alone, 150 farmers have changed their cropping pattern and joined the rank of their more progressive fellow farmers.

Women were also simultaneously encouraged to grow kitchen gardens in their homestead plots. The health workers played a key role in promoting this activity and stressed the importance of vegetables for a balanced diet, particularly for children. Sale of the surplus produce from these kitchen gardens also provided a source of supplementary income for women.

Under the agricultural assistance programme, LWS (I) extended material assistance in the form of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. Appropriate and improved agricultural tools and equipment have been provided to small and marginal farmers who apart from using these in their own field, hire them out to others at nominal charges to supplement their meagre earnings.

In this area, where recurrent drought adversely affects agricultural production, assured irrigation is vital for the success of agricultural development. As the land holding of an average farmer is meagre, cultivation of more than one crop is impervative for sustenance. Yet because of the topography and land holding size, shallow tube-wells represent the most feasible means of irrigation. Several shallow tube-wells were sunk during the year in different villages, thus bringing more land under irrigation and intensive cropping. With the introduction of new irrigation technologies, traditional channels have been replaced by aluminium pipes distributing water more economically. This has reduced costs and also cut down loss of water due to seepage and evaporation.

AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE

Item	Acres/Nos.	Farmers
Seed and Fertiliser		
Paddy		
— Local	76	70
— HYV	562	619
— Winter	313	629
Wheat	116	223
Mustard	100	179
Potato	5	22
Compost Pits	7'	7

The impact of the project's continuing efforts to educate the farmers to adopt new agricultural techniques is clearly evident. Over 50% farmers have adopted the practice of seed treatment before sowing. Treatment of seeds reduces the possibility of pest attack and increases crop yield. Gradually farmers have accepted that a viable cropping pattern involves correct preparation of land, use of compost, seed treatment, soil testing, timely application of correct doses of fertilisers as well as crop rotation.

LAND DEVELOPMENT AND TREE PLANTATION

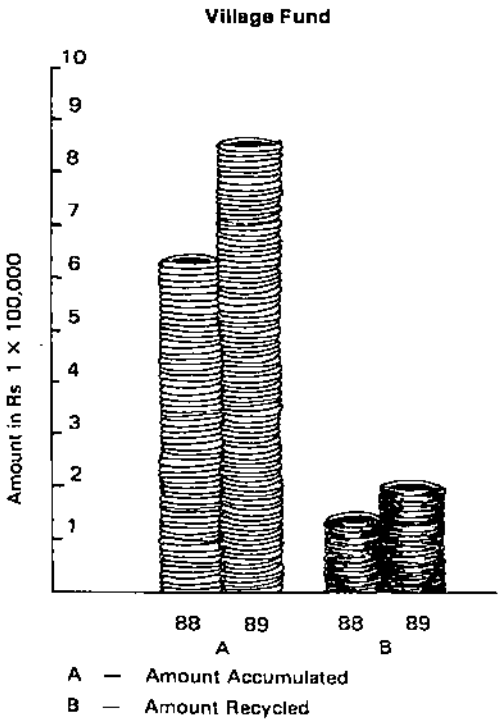
Type	Numbers	Farmers
Land Reclamation	12	36
Fruit Plants	586	438

AGRICULTURE EQUIPMENT

Item	Numbers	Acres	Farmers
Sprayer	22	212	581
Duster	11	42	127
Thresher	21	163	489
Plough	—	30	12

In the project area there is a sizeable percentage of land which can support only one crop of paddy during the year. The project has demonstrated the cultivation of a variety of pulse which is suitable for such land. As the crop can be sustained with minimum irrigation, the cost will be low. Moreover, as the leaves of this plant are unpalatable for cattle, farmers' efforts to protect the crops from straying cattle will also be minimised.

The process of education has been geared to link information, knowledge and skills with the day



to day life of the people for efficient and effective utilisation of all available resources. The project emphasised non-formal education and training activities to improve knowledge, awareness and skills. The NFE centres also serve as a meeting place for the communities where men and women discuss day to day problems and attempt to find solutions.

IRRIGATION FACILITIES

Item	Nos./Mtrs.	Acres	Farmers
Shallow tubewells	26	128	319
Tank re-excavation	7	50	35
Irrigation channel	1968'	125	296
Pump sets	3	17	23

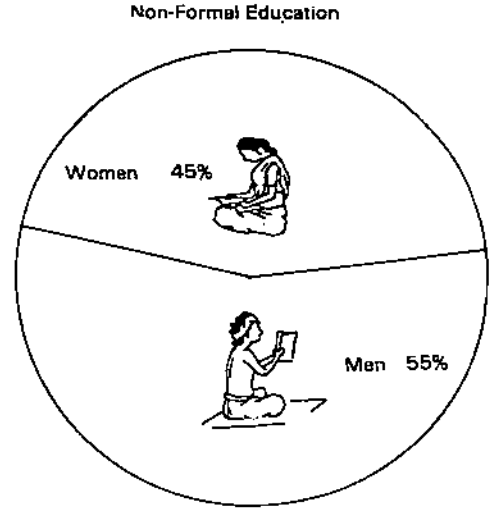
In order to bridge the wide gap in the literacy rate between men and women, throughout '89, the project laid emphasis on education of women who are vulnerable due to social customs, taboos and superstition. Many village women have gradually shed their inhibitions and taken the initiative to start NFE centres. During the year, 3 centres for women have been started by the women themselves. Taking a cue from the enthusiasm for non-formal education displayed by the communities the panchayat (local self government body) has opened 23 new adult education centres within the operational villages. Four rural libraries have been established by the communities with assistance from the project to provide continuing support to the neo-literates to sustain their interest in education. Each rural library has an average of 100 books and the total membership of the 4 libraries is around 270 people.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Type	Nos.	Students	
		Male	Female
NFE Centres	25	198	160

Construction of 5 community centres has further strengthened the process of collective action. Sports and cultural activities were encouraged in which men, women and children participated in large numbers. These activities have increased community feeling and fellowship, particularly among the youth and women. Youth have also enthusiastically participated in drama competition, puppet shows and similar activities, and have played a key role in transmitting important messages through these media.

The project has collaborated with local communities and government agencies to improve the education



Sexwise distribution of students
Total Students : 358

facilities available in the villages. Several school buildings have been constructed with financial and material support from government agencies and communities. These new free primary school and high school buildings can accommodate larger numbers of students and provide them better learning atmosphere. Simultaneously the project has also undertaken motivation drives among the communities, to increase school enrollment and attendance.

OTHER COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Nos.	People Benefited
Community Centre	5	1978
Grain storage structure	10	251

The project has given utmost importance to training for awareness building and skill development. Training programmes and workshops organised during the year focussed attention on the needs of women, youth, village leaders and farmers. Women and youth have been trained to assume leadership positions. Farmers have been trained in various aspects of cultivation such as soil testing, soil management and proper selection of seeds and fertilisers. Training on repair and maintenance of pumps has also been given.

EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Nos.	Students Benefited
Primary School	4	600
High School	2	1900

The severity of economic problems faced by the landless and marginal farmers, necessitates continuing support for income generating schemes to enhance their employment opportunities. The search for viable sources of subsidiary employment for these groups poses a challenge to the communities and the project, as there are very few traditional skills and crafts that can be revived or strengthened. However people and their representative bodies have through a process of intense consultation among themselves as well as with local resource bodies developed a few schemes. Both groups schemes as well as individual schemes have received equal importance.

TRAINING WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Type	Staff		People	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	16	1	189	—
Community health	1	5	14	11
Traditional health practitioner	—	—	13	—
Industrial skill development	2	—	—	—
Participatory evaluation	14	1	21	—
Women and development	—	5	15	—
Management of development	1	—	—	—
Educational tour	—	5	—	18

Measures adopted by the project include technical inputs in the form of education and training for skill formation amongst the unemployed and self-employed as well as assistance for creation of economically viable and self supporting groups. Trainees were also assisted to establish links with local resource agencies to obtain resource support. Women have been the main focus of attention in these activities. They have been imparted training in various skills so that they can supplement the family income. These schemes for women have helped in their induction, active involvement and participation in the development process. Schemes of varied nature such as goat rearing, duck farming and paddy processing etc. are promoted to help people generate additional income.

Establishment of grain banks to mitigate the severity of the food crisis during lean periods and as a means of demonstrating benefits of group action proved extremely successful. An encouraging feature of this activity is that women have participated increasingly in the management of the grain banks. The joint efforts of the project and the local representative bodies to provide viable alternatives have created greater awareness among the people and have provided them a strong impetus to further improve their economy.

Antenatal and post-natal care, immunization against preventable diseases as well as nutrition and health education represent the major components of the project's primary health care activities. Group and mass meetings as well as home visits were organised to build greater consciousness among the womenfolk about health and related matters. Training on health and health related matters organised for the mothers evoked spontaneous and encouraging response. Local volunteers have been trained in health matters and are working in their respective villages towards

INCOME GENERATION SCHEMES

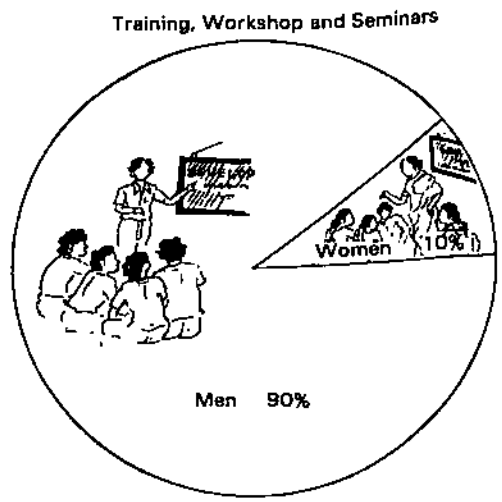
A. INDIVIDUAL

Type	People Benefited	
	Men	Women
Animal husbandry	40	41
Pisciculture	1	—
Paddy processing	52	6
Petty business	112	16

B. GROUP

Type	Nos.	Men	Women
Grain bank	7	20	4
Grain assistance	4	128	24

better child care, immunisation coverage and family planning measures. With a view to develop and strengthen local resources, traditional birth attendants have also been trained to enable pregnant women to receive proper medical care during child birth. Emphasis has been laid on training of traditional health practitioners in current health practices, so that, they may contribute towards building a strong health care base for the community.



Sexwise distribution of trainees
Total trainees : 281

Local government health centres, health functionaries and panchayat representatives have collaborated in these programmes with material and manpower. Representative bodies of the communities take special interest in the health care activities. They also organise children for immunisation and procure vaccines from nearest supply centres. Some communities have created village health funds for purchase of medicines.

Clean drinking water is intimately linked with better health. The drinking water facilities of the area have been enhanced by sinking, resinking, repairing and renovating several tubewells. Platforms and soakpits were constructed to prevent seepage of waste water.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

Type	Nos.	People Benefited
Tubewells		
— Sinking	10	923
— Resinking	56	9600
Platforms	56	4050
Soak Pits	7	425

Communities have realised the need for sanitary latrines for better hygiene and sanitation. During the year, the project assisted the communities to construct low cost sanitary latrines. In all these construction activities people participated with material and manpower.

To reduce health hazards and promote better environmental conditions, an appropriate yet simple low cost technology in the form of improved cookstoves (chullahs) has been introduced. Unlike traditional rural cookstoves, the improved ones have chimneys which divert the smoke from within the house thereby reducing smoke related health hazards. These stoves consume much less firewood, and women the primary beneficiaries, have participated with material and free labour for construction.

Communication continues to play an important factor in the lives of the people. The project, in collaboration with the panchayat and communities has initiated phased construction of a 9 km. all weather road. by the end of the year, 1 km. road was nearing completion. The panchayat bore 26% of the cost and the remaining part was borne by the people and the project.

COMMUNICATION AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Completed (Nos.)	In-Progress (Kms.)	People Benefited
Road	—	1	—
Embankment	1	—	1540

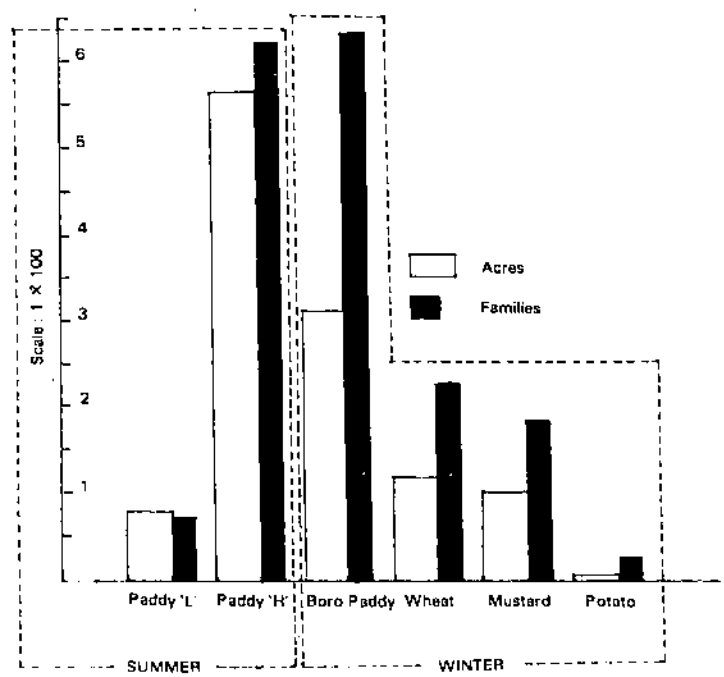
Co-operation and collaboration with government agencies and local organisations also increased during the year. The project continued to receive material as well as man power and technical support from government and other agencies. Block level agricultural experts have regularly visited and assisted the project with technical resources for organising training programmes. Medical officers from the block level have continually extended assistance for community health activities as well as actively participated in health education programmes.

People have over the years increased their efforts to tap resources from various government agencies operating in the area. As a result involvement of the government at the block and panchayat levels has increased. Their cooperation and collaboration directly help to elevate the standards of living of the under-privileged in both social and economic terms.

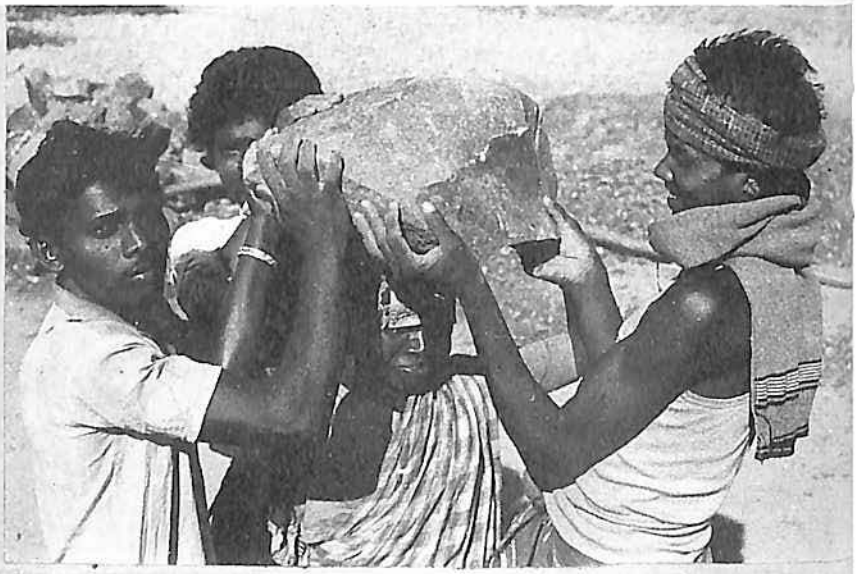
SANITATION

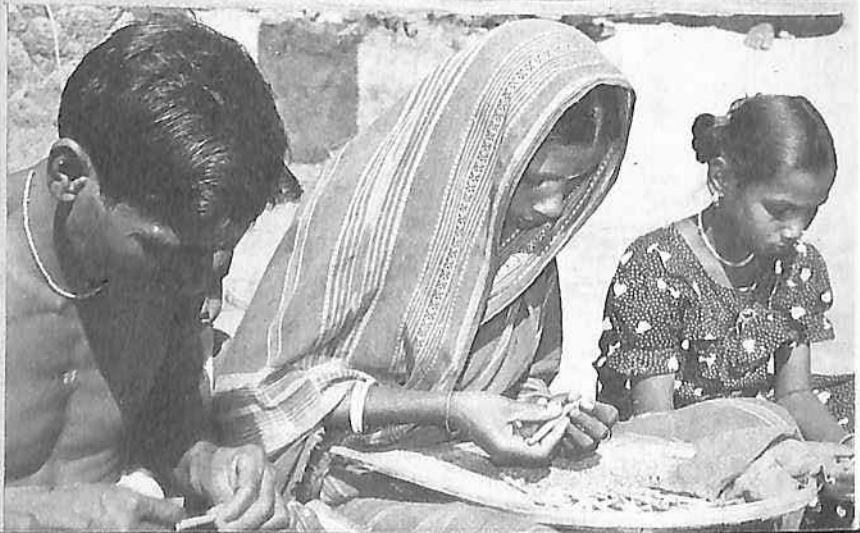
Type	Nos.	Family Benefited
Dugwell latrines	111	111
Smokeless ovens	35	35

Agricultural assistance and Cropping Pattern



Women .....





KULTALI PROJECT

The operational area of the project falls within the Sunderban region in the southern most part of West Bengal. Frequent cyclonic storms and tidal bores in this deltaic region wreck havoc on the economy. The high clay content, excessive soil salinity and primitive agricultural practices make agriculture less than remunerative. Absence of alternate sources of gainful occupation further aggravates the problems faced by the local communities. Lack of basic amenities such as potable drinking water, health and education facilities etc. represent the other harsh realities of life. As a result, the worst affected population viz. the landless, marginal and small farmers who constitute more than 90% of the population, migrate to the city of Calcutta in search of employment.

The project has focussed on people's participation in the form of collective action in order to bring about a cohesive spirit for community development. This has resulted in considerable growth of community organisations in the area. Encouraging results have been visible with regard to women's involvement in the development process. They have realised the strength of collective action and have come forward to form small groups which undertake activities ranging from health and income generation to education and promotion of social awareness. The village committees play a significant role in accelerating the development process in relation to the community at large. The emergence of functional groups and

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

Type	Nos.	Members	
		Men	Women
Village Committee	22	1728	—
Mahila Samity	11	—	328

increased participation by hitherto uninvolved sections of the population including women and youth have changed the composition of the committees and have made the people aware of the their role and functions in the development process.

Village revolving funds continued to grow, providing further impetus to the concept of community capital formation. Need based approach towards recycling of these funds helped reduce people's dependence on external exploitative sources of funds.

Agriculture, the main source of livelihood in this region, is primarily rainfed and as a result the area is mono-cropped. The soil clayey and highly saline, is another major factor that adversely affect agricultural production. Through demonstration and training, the project has assisted the communities to tackle a number of problems related to agriculture. Farmers have been trained in improved agricultural practices, such as, timely sowing and transplanting, line sowing, proper spacing and timely intercultural operations. Demonstrations have also helped to introduce new crops as well as improve crop yields. Use of improved seeds alone has helped to increase agricultural production by 10 percent.

VILLAGE FUND

Amount Accumulated (Rs.)	Amount Recycled (Rs.)
119,960	38,750

With a view to conteract the problems arising out of the low lying nature of land and adverse soil conditions, the project introduced new and appropriate technologies. Since the sub soil strata is comparatively less saline, small ponds have been dug and portions of land raised with the excavated earth. The raised land can be used for cultivation of high yielding varieties of paddy while the pond is used to store rain water for irrigation and pisciculture. Optimum utilisation of the available water from irrigation sources has been made possible by introduction and use of low cost water lifting devices.

A major deterent to adoption and popularisation of this technology of excavation land filling, is the extremely small size of family holdings which, when further reduced, leaves very little land for cultivation, which though hardly viable, is still essential for subsistence.

Although fishing and allied activities have a good potential as a major source of income, it has remained undeveloped due to lack of

capital, organisations, adequate marketing outlets and the dominance of the exploitative middlemen. Aiming to capitalise on every single available resource, the project encouraged fish farming in the homestead ponds to augment family incomes and nutrition. Moreover, to develop fishing as a productive venture in the area, the project has made concerted efforts to establish linkages with various government agencies with a view to create more opportunities for the people in this trade.

As in the case of excavation and land filling technology and its accompanying problems, so is it, to a lesser extent though, with development of pisciculture in small ponds on homestead land, as a viable source of income generation. Despite the success achieved, such efforts are often rendered futile by recurring floods and inflow of saline water from the creeks and drainage channels common to the area. The receding water in its wake not only carry away the fish and other produce from the ponds but also increases soil salinity. In years of good fortune however, the fish yields from tanks are considerable. The returns from pisciculture, undertaken in ponds excavated under the land filling scheme more than compensates for the loss of agricultural income due to reduction in cultivable area.

PISCICULTURE

Type	Nos.	Families Benefited
Homestead ponds	339	293

In their efforts to eradicate illiteracy, the communities with assistance from the project have continued with enthusiasm the Non Formal Education (NFE) process, thecontents of which are closely linked with the basic functional requirements of the people. The NFE centres impart functional skills in addition to numeracy and literacy as well as provide the people a unique forum for collective reflection and action. Social workers as well as other resource personnel from the project team regularly conduct classes on subjects like agriculture, health, irrigation and other pertinent subjects. The project has achieved significant success in the sphere of education of women. That women have been able to overcome their initial inhibitions and are now playing a more meaningful and enhanced role in the development activities through their own organisations is an indication of the rising levels of their awareness and a most significant and positive development to say the least.

IRRIGATION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

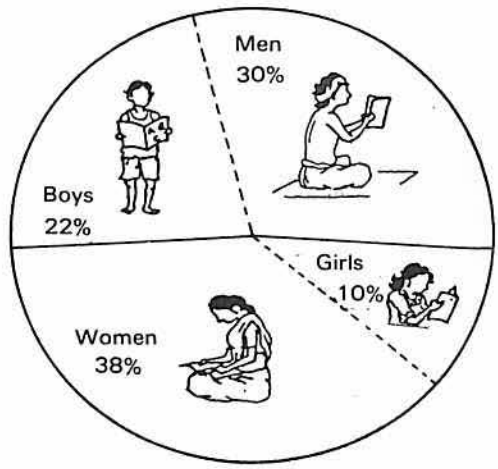
Type	Nos./Acres*	Farmers Benefited
Tanks	19	19
Renovation of pond	44	44
Diaphram-pump	5	50
Diesel pump	3	—
Land shaping	6*	19
Pond-cum-ridge	18*	27

TREE PLANTATION

Type	Saplings Distributed	Farmers Benefited
Horticulture	1013	144

During the year, an evaluation of the non-formal education programme was undertaken by Ramakrishna Mission, Lokshiksha Parishad, a national voluntary organisation specialising in research in NFE. The evaluation study has helped the project to improve its NFE programme in such a way that it assists the people to realise the value of education and organisation building and its role in helping communities to attain self-reliance.

Non-Formal Education



Age & Sex-wise distribution of students
Total Students : 383

Training programmes conducted by the project were geared to promote receptivity to change. The trainees gain not only knowledge and skills but also the expertise to function more effectively. Special

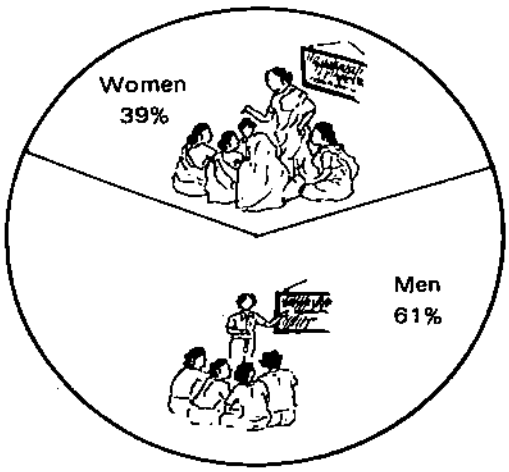
AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE AND EQUIPMENT

Type	Acres/Nos.	Farmers Benefited
Monsoon Paddy		
— Local	141	164
— H.Y.V.	135	199
Winter Paddy	6	18
Potato	8	162
Mustard	1	4
Sprayer	15*	300

emphasis was placed on training for women in various activities especially those directed towards increasing their involvement and participation in the development process. During the year, the training programmes organised by the project covered a wide range of subjects such as cottage industries, community health, women and development, village funds and accounting procedures.

Since agriculture represents a seasonal occupation for most, a majority of the people have to look for other avenues of subsidiary income for their survival, but when such opportunities are limited, migration becomes the most feasible alternative. A disturbing feature of the large scale migration has been growing numbers of women

Training, Workshop and Seminars



Sexwise distribution of trainees (people)
Total Trainees : 361

either deserted or seperated from their menfolk. For reversing this migratory trend, what is needed is the generation of subsidiary sources of gainful employment for both men and women, within the community itself. The landless and the marginal farmers' families were assisted with various measures to augment their meagre incomes. These measures included weaving, tailoring, bag making, pisciculture, paddy processing, rickshaw van, incense stick making etc. Significantly, these activities were stimulated through existing organised groups or new groups organised specially for these purposes.

Women who are often left behind to fend for themselves and their children due to the large scale migration, realising their predicament have come forward to form small groups. The project has devoted special efforts to help these groups undertake various economic measures schemes in the near future to earn additional incomes for their families. One such group which underwent training in incense stick making have already put their skills to productive use with several more to follow in '90 after learning the skills in which they are currently being trained. Individually, many women have already received assistance to start economic ventures of their own.

Absence of adequate primary schools and other basic facilities conducive to learning are major constraints in the rural areas and the problem is particularly acute in Kultali. Continuing its efforts to promote education among the deprived communities, the project assisted several communities to repair and reconstruct school buildings. Parents are constantly motivated by the project personnel to ensure regularity in attendance of their children. Similarly, community centres have been constructed which are used for meetings, non-formal education and community health activities.

Under community health services, the accent has been on the preventive and promotive aspects of health care, including antenatal and post-natal care, immunisation against preventable diseases, nutri-

TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Subject	Men	Women
A. Staff		
Agriculture	17	2
Development of Industrial skills	—	4
Community Health Management	2	2
B. People	Men	Women
Agriculture	115	—
Soil testing	20	—
Livestock rearing	—	103
Traditional Health Practitioners	13	—
NFE syllabus	25	—
Women in development	—	38
Community health and hygiene	19	—
Flash cards	7	—
Bio-gas	21	—

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Type	Men	Women
Foam Bag Making	3	9
Weaving	—	4
Tailoring	—	12

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Type	No. of Centres	Students			
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls
N F E	21	115	145	84	39

tional supplements and education while curative services were rendered to the people in need. Greater emphasis was laid on promoting health care for women and children.

Immunization and nutrition education programmes were undertaken simultaneously to protect children against easily preventable diseases as well as help overcome problems of malnutrition in under six children. Cultivation of kitchen gardens was encouraged among women as sources of additional family incomes as well as to supplement family diets. Eligible couples are encouraged by the project to adopt temporary and permanent family planning measures to restrict and space child birth. To give a fillup to the health programme homeopathy was intorduced as a component of community health services.

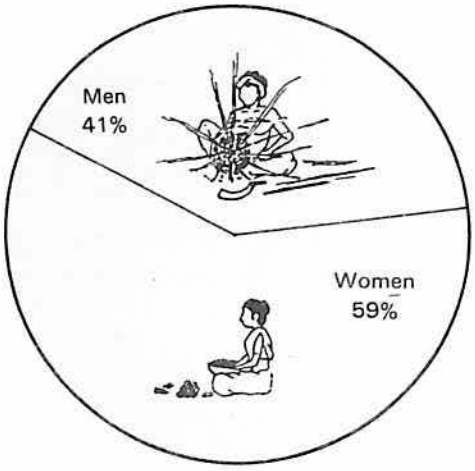
KITCHEN GARDEN

Type	Acres	Family Benefited
Kitchen garden	4	80

Health education to build greater awareness and consciousness about health and related matters was imparted through regular home visits as well as group and mass meetings. In order to overcome the problems of inadequate health care facilities and with a view to develop and strengthen local resources, local community health volunteers, traditional birth attendants and traditional health practitioners were trained and equipped to meet the primary health needs of the community.

To reduce the incidence of water borne diseases, which play havoc especially during the monsoon months as well as help to improve hygiene and sanitation, the project sunk a number of tubewells to provide potable drinking water.

Income Generating Schemes

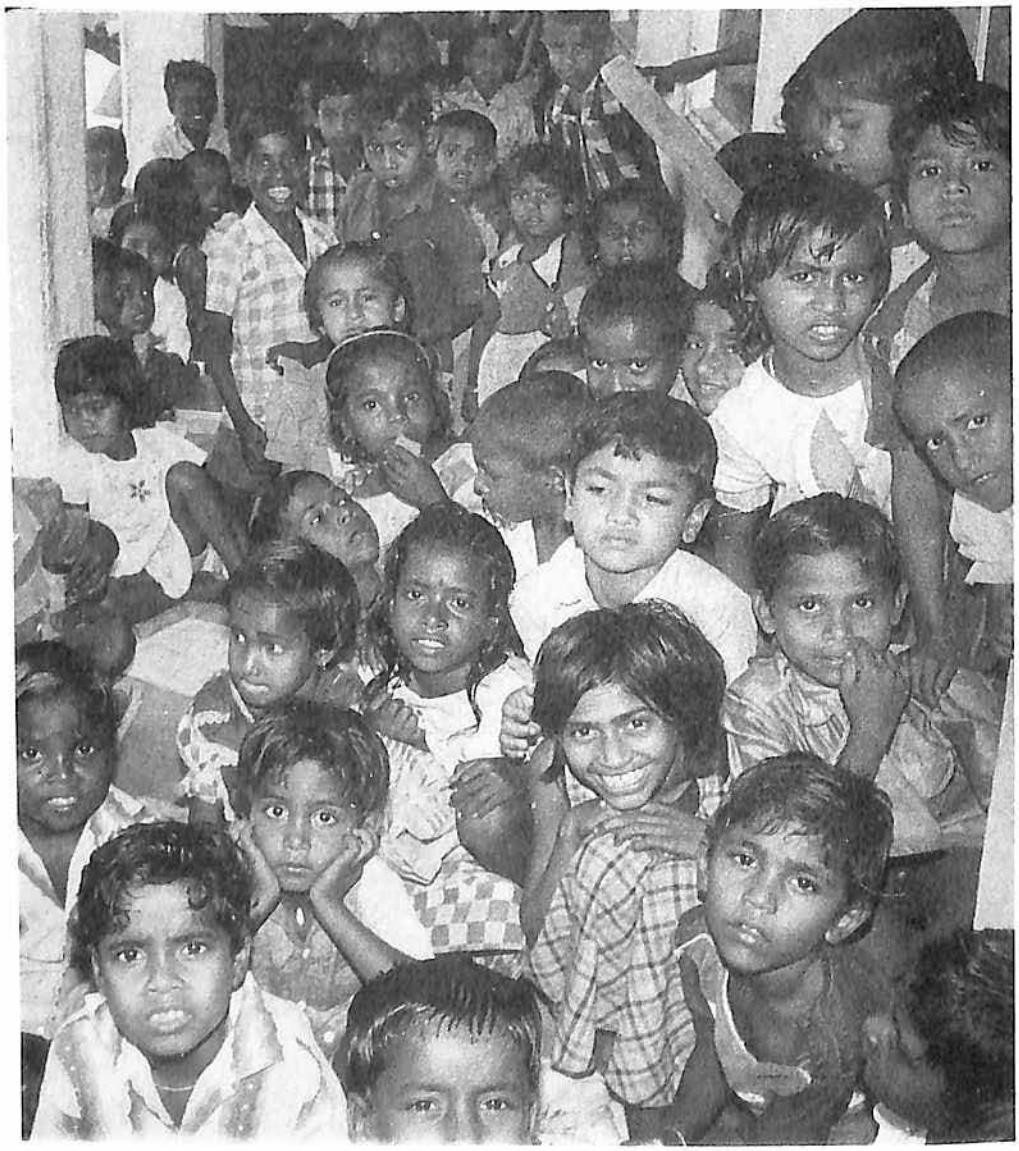


Sexwise distribution of people assisted

Total people assisted : 106

INCOME GENERATION SCHEMES

Type	Men	Women
Paddy processing	15	24
Livestock	—	9
Carpentry	1	—
Black smithy	1	—
Rickshaw van	3	—
Petty business	14	11
Crop nursery management	3	—
Capture fishing	2	19
Brackish water prawn	4	—



To relieve women from the drudgery of collecting firewood, and long cooking hours as well as to create conditions conducive for a cleaner environment and reduction in eye and lung diseases, the project has introduced a simple and low-cost technology in the form of improved cooking ovens (chullahs). The project also made long term plans and initiated certain preliminary activities including survey of cattle population, identification of potential users etc. to introduce other non-conventional sources of energy such as bio-gas plants. In these efforts, the project received excellent technical and resource support from government and non-government organisations.

Other facilities completed during the year include 5.97 kms. of fair weather roads to facilitate the communication system. the inadequacy of which is a major contributory factor for the economic stagnation of the area.

DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND COMMUNICATION

Activities	Units	People
Tubewell sinking	5 no.	140
Road construction	6 km.	10013
Culvert	1 no.	3000
Latrine	7 no.	1083

Acting as a catalyst, the project has been able to enlist and incorporate the support and participation of various governmental and non governmental institutions. Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO) have extended technical expertise and other support for activities in various spheres of rural development. The project continued to receive material as well as technical support from the government and other agencies for various infrastructural facilities like roads and primary schools. Establishing and strengthening of such relationship and the growing collaboration and co-operation between community organisations and local government resource agencies augurs well for the promotion of integrated development, thereby ensuring future viability of people's efforts.

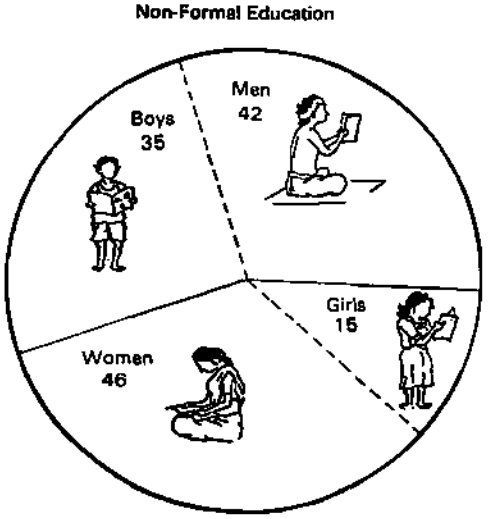
EDUCATION AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Type	Nos.	Student/People Benefited
Freee Primary School	3	581
Swing/Slide	6	2635
Community Centre	8	972

Pisciculture in homestead ponds has been encouraged.

BIRBHUM PROJECT

The methodology adopted by LWS (I) Birbhum project has been, at various points in time and in various contexts, described as "low key approach" or "low investment approach" These terminologies, inadequate as they are, do not reveal the essence of the strategy that has been adopted in Birbhum. The strategy has emerged from a conviction born out of experience that the people are masters of their own destiny and that given the opportunity they are more than capable of managing their affairs. The strategy accords people the central position and recognises that the most important resource is the people or lies with the people. It also accepts that LWS (I) as an external agency has only a secondary or supportive role to play and that LWS (I) resources will be less than effective if development does not take place within the hearts and minds of the people. A conscious attempt has been made not to measure resources in terms of rupees or dollars or achievements in terms of wells sunk, schools built or fields irrigated. While these factors receive their due importance, greater importance is given to measure resources in terms of the time spent by the people to discuss issues, identify problems and plan collective action. Achievements are measured in terms of peoples' response to new ideas and their efforts towards collective action. In essence, the Birbhum project has attempted to rekindle hope in the hearts of the people, stimulate their minds, awaken and activate their dormant talents for constructive action for community benefit.



Age and sexwise distribution of students

Total Students : 138

When Birbhum project's activities and achievements during 1989 are reviewed in this light, the most significant achievement is the "People in Development Camp" which took place in the month of April. Right from inception, it was accepted that the most important need was to assist the people to breakout of the shell of apathy and inaction, take a closer look at their neighbours' needs, identify common needs and create a common platform for likeminded individuals to come together to work for the benefit of greater community good. The project personnel, in their interaction with people continuously emphasised the need for taking a holistic view of the development. Isolated individual oriented action was discouraged in favour of community oriented action.

Consequently, the search was on right from inception, for ways and means to strengthen peoples' bonds with each other and to establish effective dialogue with governmental and other agencies responsible for channelising resources into the area.

After almost two years of dialogue the idea of a common meeting where people from all the operational villages could meet and discuss common issues and problems among themselves and also with resource and service agencies, appealed to the people and the idea of a camp emerged in the minds of the people in late 1988. Thereafter, the idea gained ground rapidly and the people of the 12 village swung into action. Each village and hamlet selected their representatives — both men and women. Between January and April 1989, the communities among themselves organised more than 40 meetings. They systematically collected and collated data to gain greater insight into their problems as well as to share with representatives of the resource agencies. They took the lead to

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN WITH COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Type	Nos.	People Benefited
NFE centre	5	138
Youth club	2	462
Grain bank	2	160
Well repair, tubewell fitting and net cover	7	140

invite representatives of government agencies and other officials to participate in the camp.

Between April 17th and 20th, 1989, 43 men and women from 12 villages and 37 representatives of different governmental agencies and LWS (I) discussed the problems and needs of the area. The camp enabled the people to understand, feel and articulate their needs and problems in a cohesive manner. They also identified what they considered to be the major alternatives available for development. The basic needs expressed by the people focussed primarily on 1) Education and Training, 2) Water and 3) Employment. Thus the camp provided an example of the extent of clarity in peoples' minds about their own problems and possible solutions. The need for education and training was expressed in very clear and strong terms.

That people have gained confidence and faith in the power of group action for community benefit is evident from their subsequent actions during the year. Their actions also underscore their belief that training and education can provide the most feasible alternatives to overcome their employment and economic problems. The very survival of this largely agrarian community depends on availability of water. But the area is prone to severe droughts and assured sources of irrigation water is virtually non existent. Little or no scope for exploiting ground water potential and a barren undulating terrain further compound their problems.Under the circumstances, a single crop paddy during the monsoons, which is very often erratic, was their only hope of sustenance. But in the post camp period, they rebounded their efforts to identify viable alternatives in the form of new and appropriate crops which are less water intensive and can withstand moisture stress. The people in consultation with the project personnel approached government agriculture department and other agencies for training, demonstration and inputs. Subsequently, 30 acres have been planted with different crops for demonstration and education with resources and inputs provided by these agencies. Government agencies have also extended their support by training more than 100 farmers including women, in dryland farming, fodder cultivation, kitchen gardening and other appropriate technologies. As a result of these training and educational efforts there is a perceptiable change in the cropping pattern. People of 3 villages have cultivated mustard on 15 acres and HYV wheat on another 5 acres. Similarly, in the post training period four groups of women have begun to cultivate kitchen gardens.

Peoples' faith in education as a means to arrive at viable solutions to their problems is more directly visible in the sphere of Non-Formal Education (NFE). Literate youth, men and women alike, have come to organise nonformal education centres in their communities. During 1989, these young men and women from the communities were operating 5 NFE centres voluntarily. Teaching aids and training for the organisers of non-formal education centres were all the support they sought and received. Other members of the communities have also expressed their support by regularly contributing towards the purchase of oil for lamps used during the night classes.

The same zeal has been displayed by youth for creating community assets and infrastructure. In order to hold village meetings and conduct NFE classes as well as cultural programmes, the communities needed a meeting place. Youth in 4 villages, with local material and their own labour constructed, a club house each in their respective villages. Remarkably one of these club houses was entirely built by an all women group, a most unlikely occurence otherwise. Youth have also taken active interest in organising sports and cultural activities as a means to educate and knit the community together. In a drama competition organised during the year, 5 youth groups participated with dramas, written directed and enacted by themselves.

Formation of grain banks represents another facet of the community's efforts to evolve viable solutions to their problems and in the process assist as many of their vul-

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN WITH COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

A. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

Activities	Acreage	Farmers Benefited
Mixed crop demonstration	25	71
HYV paddy demonstration	4	14
Kitchen garden demonstration	1	16
Fodder cultivation	50	56

B. HEALTH

Activity	People Benefited
Immunisation	110

C. TRAINING, WORSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Activity	People Benefited
Income generation	7

TRAINING, WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

Subject	Nos.	Participants	
		Male	Female
People in development	1	30	13
Dryland farming, kharif cultivation & kitchen garden	4	57	8

nerable brethren as possible. Traditionally, community grain banks have been a source of sustenance for the landless, marginal farmers and other poorer segments of the communities, during lean periods of employment. Food grain loans from these banks used to help these groups tide over the food crisis during lean seasons. Gradually, for various reasons, such grain banks stopped functioning but the need for such services remained. This need gave rise to unscrupulous and exploitative forces in the form of money lenders, taking over the activity and manipulating the situation has begun to yield results with women and youth groups in two villages taking the initiative to revive the traditional grain banks. Here also the involvement and leadership qualities of women in community development has been amply demonstrated as one of the two newly formed grain banks is completely managed by women. In this aspect the involvement of women is particularly significant because ultimately it is they who carry the burden of providing daily sustenance for the family, irrespective of the seasonal crisis.

Another major activity, which has directly benefited women is the introduction of "smokeless chullahs". Foraging for fuel and firewood is among one of the major household chores undertaken by women. With the depletion of forests, women have to walk farther and work harder to fetch firewood. After endless hours of collecting firewood, women face the ordeal of smoky open hearth. The smoke poses a major health hazard to all in the household, particularly to the women themselves and their infants. When offered a viable alternative, the communities, particularly the women were quick to grasp the significance of fuel efficient low cost "smokeless" wood burning chullahs (stoves). Government's Forest Department provided the material for the stoves free of cost and the project organised two demonstration programmes. By the end of 1989, seventy such chullahs had been constructed with 10 more in progress.

Similarly, in the sphere of health and hygiene too, the communities made rapid progress. The intervention by the project resulted in increased interaction between village level health functionaries of the government and people. Their awareness on the importance of immunisation, antenatal and postnatal care having increased, more and more mothers are availing the facilities for immunisation and other services offered by the government primary health care centres. During 1989 for instance, 69 children and 15 mothers were immunised. More evidence of the community's growing health awareness is available from their decision to prevent further pollution of drinking water wells. Towards this end, communities decided to install net covers

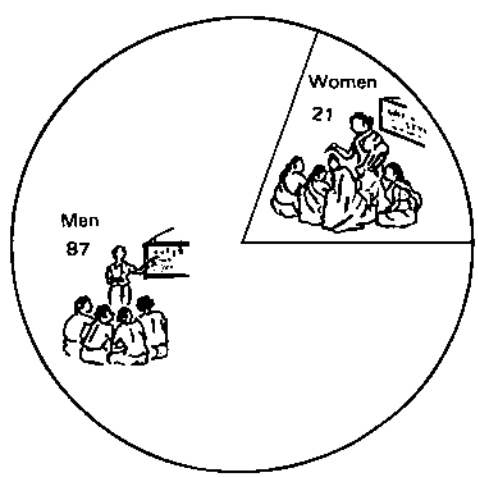
TRAINING FOR LWS PROJECT PERSONNEL

Subject	Staff Trained
Orientation on low-key approach	5
Women and development	2
Study tour	4
Management of development	1
Media	2
Collective involvement of people in formulation and implementation of socio-economic programmes	2

INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Nos.	People Benefited
Primary school repair	1	150
High school repair (in-progress)	1	365
Hostel repair	1	50
Smokeless oven	70	70

Training, Workshop and Seminar



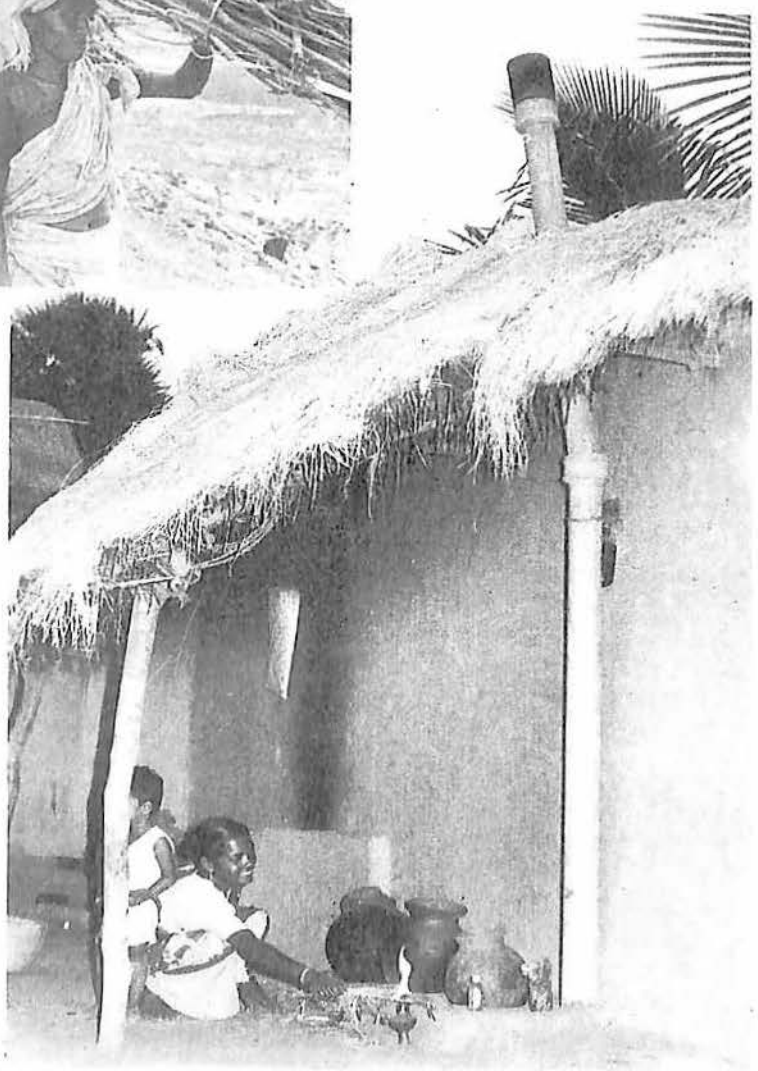
Sexwise distribution of trainees (people)
Total Trainees 108

and handpumps on all open drinking water wells. While the communities provided free labour and locally available materials, the project contributed net (wire mesh) and by end of 1989, 12 wells were covered to prevent further pollution and contamination of drinking water.

The Birbhum project, today presents an excellent example of constructive and meaningful tripartite cooperation among people, local government agencies and LWS (I). The project personnel have confined themselves primarily to the role of educators and facilitators. The major chunk of material resources and technical expertise used in the project activities have come from the government agencies. Agriculture training, demonstration and other related activities as well as health related activities were almost entirely undertaken with inputs provided by the government agencies. People on their part played the more significant role, as discerning users of the services provided. Aware of their needs and problems, articulate in their views and analytical in their approach, people have come to occupy the central position in Birbhum project and frequently display a vitality and confidence, which not so long ago seemed almost alien to their ethos.

Homeward bound with firewood

Smokeless oven in use



DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION UNIT

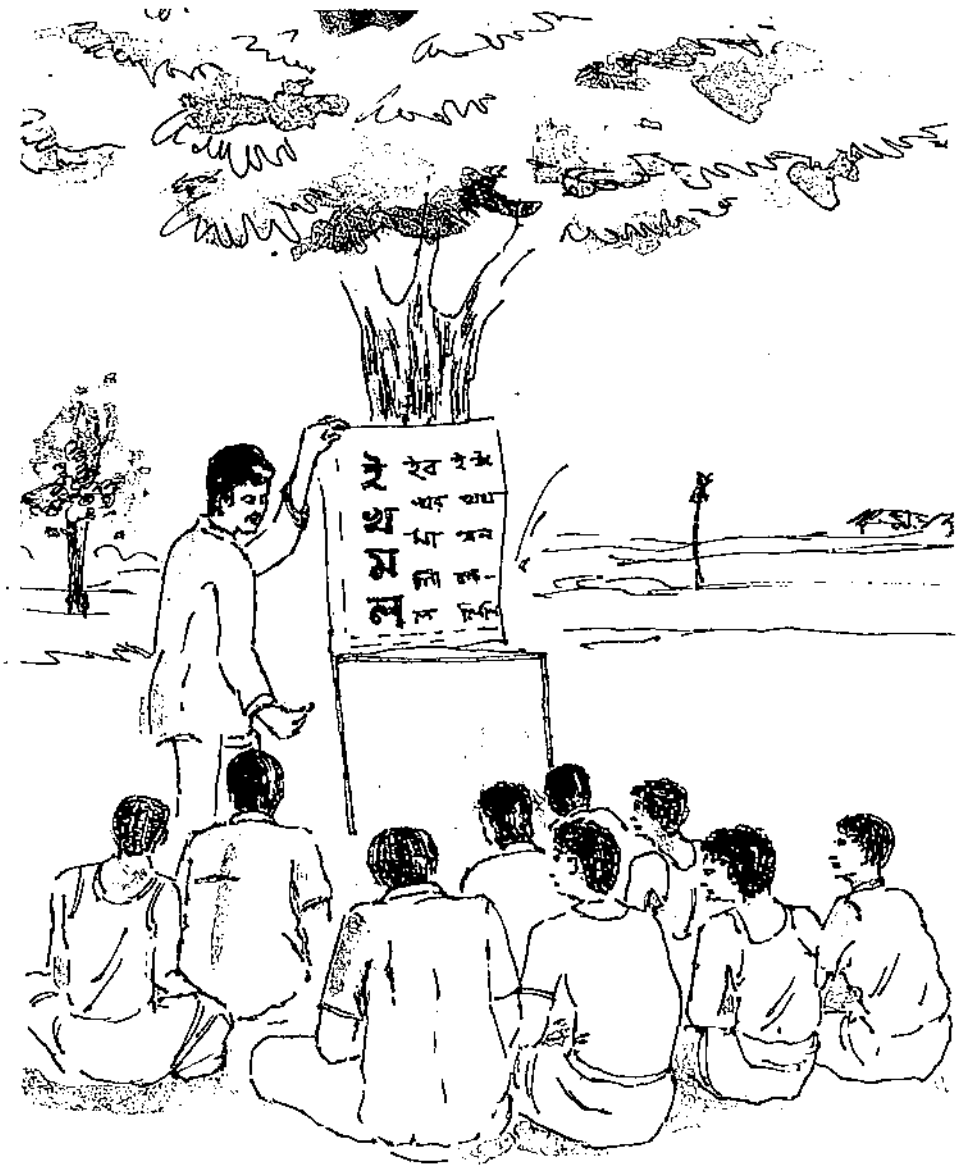
Development Communication Unit (DCU) plays a pivotal role as a supportive unit to provide complementary and supplementary inputs and services in response to the needs of the field projects in the light of LWS's objectives. On the basis of regular interactions and exchange of ideas with various field projects and other head office units, DCU extends support on varied expressed needs, through non-formal education, establishing backward and forward linkages for economic measures and training, workshops and seminars (TWS) and media.

With the aim of drawing up a concrete policy frame work, plan of action and guidelines for optimising the use of DCU resources to achieve the goal of self-reliance, a committee was set up during '89. This advisory committee consisting of DCU personnel, project co-ordinators, Programme Section, Chairman of the PREM Cell and an external consultant, arrived at a policy frame work as well as drew up long and short-term plan of action for DCU.

The guidelines evolved by the advisory committee focussed on DCU's inputs and services in three functionally linked areas viz. orientation and training for staff; vocational and non formal education for user groups and media and information support for staff and user groups.

In order to achieve these goals and give a new thrust to DCU activities, new specialist personnel have been recruited and the unit restructured into four functional cells with new names conveying the main thrust areas and priorities.

Since Non Formal Education (NFE) is crucial for people centred development, special efforts have been made to strengthen the non-formal education process. NFE assists the people to acquire basic literacy, provides them an opportunity to improve functional knowledge and skills, builds awareness and helps them to organise and work for social development.



During the year, the NFE syllabus has been revised to cater to the needs of different age and sex groups who benefit from the NFE programme. Primers have also been revised to make them more interesting and pertinent to people's environment and culture. Further, three booklets on "Science and Superstitions", "Great Men" and "Sports and Games" have been developed for the benefit of the neo-literates.

NFE teachers have been provided opportunities to develop their knowledge and skills through training programmes and refresher courses specifically designed for them. The focus during such courses was on the revised syllabus and locally relevant themes for the redesigned primers.

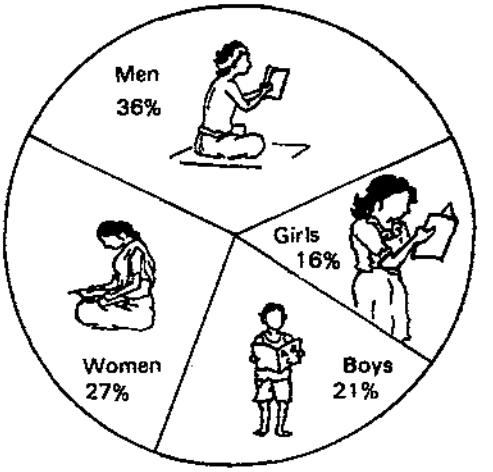
During the year, 175 NFE centres with 3,469 learners, were operating in the project areas. In these centres, besides literacy and numeracy classes, discourses on local socio-economic issues were periodically organised for building awareness among people. Community leaders and members of the community organisations take active interest in the management of NFE centres.

As the general levels of literacy are quite low in the operational areas, it has been extremely difficult to find NFE instructors, qualified to impart even the 3 R's of non-formal education. Functional education which is an equally, if not more significant component of the non-formal process, suffers an even greater setback under these difficult circumstances. Consequently the projects are handicapped in their efforts to infuse dynamism into the NFE process to tap its full potential.

An annual assessment system has been reintroduced in NFE centres. Loksiksha Parishad, State Resource Centre, Jana Siksha Prachar Kendra, Bengal Mass Education Society, Child in Need Institute, and Understanding, are among the several organisations which provide support and assistance in the NFE programme particularly for the training of teachers and literates.

During 1989, an evaluation of the non-formal education programme was undertaken by the Ramkrishna Mission Ashrama Loksiksha Parishad, a national voluntary organisation specialising

Non Formal Education



Sex and age-wise distribution of neo-literates
Total neo-literates : 3328

in non-formal education related activities, particularly research. The evaluation covered Kultali, Burdwan and WHAT projects. The recommendations on various aspects of the NFE programme including the syllabus, teaching methods, role of resource agencies, follow up measures, etc. are being studied by the DCU and the field projects for adoption in the coming years.

Among the major obstacles in the development and acceleration of income generation schemes are the lack of adequate information about the various feasible alternatives, absence of raw materials and marketing outlets, lack of skills and competent trainers to impart vocational skill training to people.

Against this background orientation programmes and workshops and the much needed backward and forward linkages were arranged to support activities in ready-made garments, coir, yarn, pottery, leather-footwear, basket weaving, traditional needle work, poultry, spices, electronics and mat weaving. Linkages have been initiated with 24 State Government, Government of India, co-operative sector and voluntary organisations to provide design development, skill upgradation and marketing assistance to individual and co-operative units in the projects. Similarly, Biogas development has been taken up in Kultali, Burdwan and Birbhum projects with the support of State and Central Government agencies.

During the year special efforts were made to redesign the format and methodology of the training, workshop and seminar programmes. Specialised training programmes using new techniques and the participatory process were organised for enhancing the capabilities and competence of the staff. A "three tier" Management Development Training Programme was organised in collaboration with Indian Institute of Management for senior and middle level management personnel. The first in the series of 3 such week long programme was held in Sept.'89 with two more to follow in '90.

PROJECT WISE BREAKUP OF NFE CENTRES

Project	No. of Centres
WHAT	72
Burdwan	27
Calcutta	23
Murshidabad	25
Kultali	21
On-Site	2
Birbhum	5

On the basis of the needs identified by the project, training, workshops and seminars have been organised for representatives of the user groups from Burdwan project. A package of 3 such sessions on organisational management, covering 25 people including project personnel have been organised in order to enhance the management capabilities of the people and to enable them to manage the projects on LWS(I)'s withdrawal from Burdwan by end 1990.

Training and workshops on different subjects were organised centrally at Calcutta for staff members from different projects and Head Office with representatives of the user groups also participating in several instances. These programmes helped to clarify the concepts of development and identify various training needs of the future. Several programmes were organised at the field level to identify locally relevent themes and generate inputs for redesigning NFE primers, designing and developing multi-media packages for training and motivation.

TRAINING

Subjects	Nos. Arranged	No. of Participants			
		Staff		People	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Monsoon crop production	1	9	—	—	—
Summer crop production	1	9	—	—	—
Revised NFE syllabus	1	6	6	6	8
Industrial skill development	2	9	13	9	7
Group action for socio-economic development	1	12	4	—	—
Community organisation and awareness building	2	6	4	14	10
Income generation programmes	1	16	4	108	38
Liaison with resource agencies	1	2	1	15	—
Multi media communication aids	1	12	5	—	1

WORKSHOP

Subjects	Nos. Arranged	No. of Participants			
		Staff		People	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Promotion of electronics	1	1	1	2	2
Craft design	1	—	3	—	5
Bio-gas plant	4	10	1	76	5
Pottery	1	3	1	30	10
Leather footwear	1	2	1	15	—
Development & use of flash cards	2	8	2	8	8
Organisational management	1	3	2	18	1

Procurement of appropriate media materials and tools for strengthening the projects endeavours, continued to receive importance. Such communication tools are provided to facilitate the functioning of NFE, conducting TWS, and to increase the effectiveness of economic measures activities. Appropriate and appealing media greatly enhance the projects' efforts to educate and build awareness as well as inspire and motivate the user groups to achieve the goals of self-reliance. Programmes using both traditional media like puppetry scroll, drama etc., and non-traditional media like slides, video and other audio and audio-visual aids were developed pretested and utilised in the projects.

In order to produce appropriate multi-media materials, indepth studies were carried out in two projects namely, Kultali and Murshidabad. During the study, critical problems and root causes were identified and prioritised, with the active assistance of the project staff and the user groups. The study was followed by development of themetic media materials in the form of flash cards, posters etc. to address the critical problems pertaining to women in the Murshidabad project while in Kultali the theme dwelt on lack of unity a simple yet extremely engaging issue — quite often the single most important factor retarding development. These exercises were undertaken in close consultation with and collaboration of the concerned projects. Demonstration and exercises were conducted to make the staff and user group representatives, aware of the effective use of flash cards as communication tools.

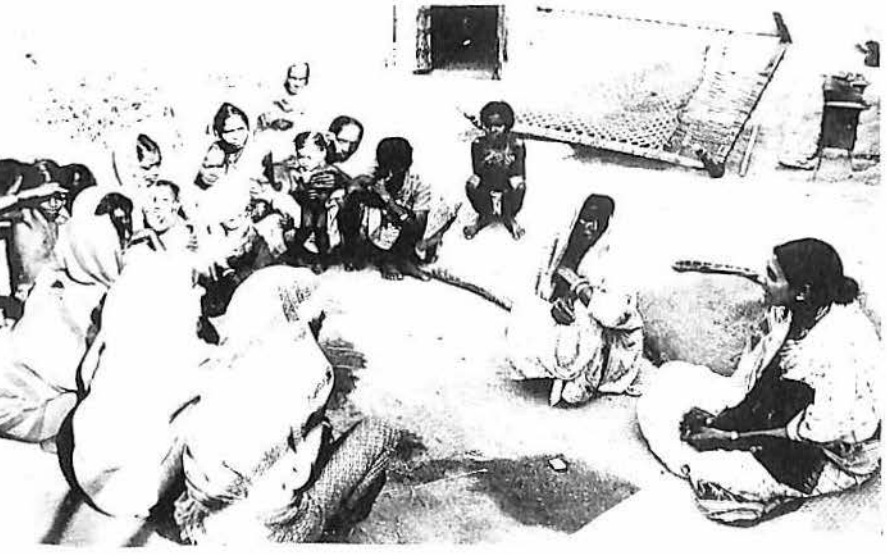
Special attention was also given to procure useful media materials available in the country. In this regard, DCU received cooperation and support from government and non-government agencies like Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, UNICEF, the United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India (UELCI) and others.

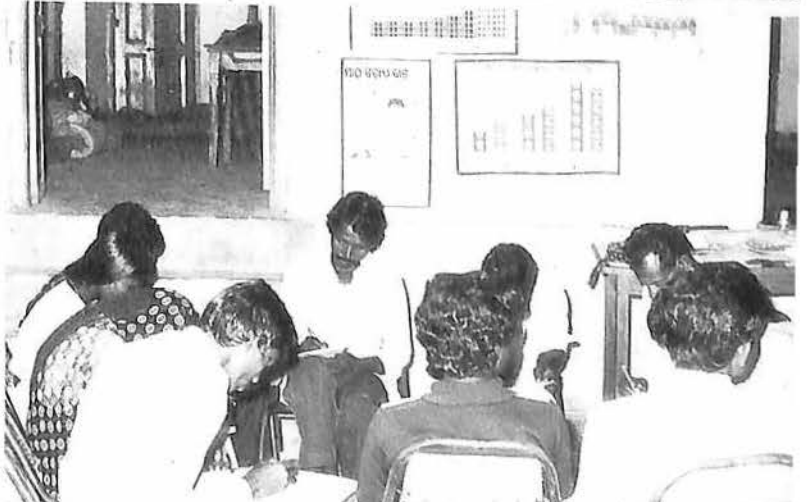
During 1989, while publication of the journal "Partnership in Progress" was discontinued,

efforts were made to improve the monthly internal newsletter and "AALO", the quarterly trilingual (Bengali, Santhali, Oriya) journal for neoliterates. The newsletter publishes information on activities in different LWS (I) projects as well as excerpts from journals dealing with development issues for the benefit of the staff. "AALO" publishes articles and works by user group members and LWS(I) staff, primarily for the benefit of the neoliterates and literate members of the communities. The contents range from first compositions of the newly initiated and simple literary pieces by past students of NFE centres,to information sharing on issues confronting the individual and community.

The inter - programme drama competition organised during the year elicited enthusiastic participation from all rural and urban communities with whom LWS(I) is working. Drama, a powerful medium of communication and entertainment continues to captivate the imagination of the people, particularly the youth. Dramas at the competition were mostly written and produced by the participating user groups depicting their socio-economic and related problems and in many instances also offered solutions. The themes, content and overall quality of the dramas staged over the years has witnessed considerable improvement, signifying possibly the changes occuring in the milieu in which we operate-the process facilitated and sustained largely by the dynamics of development communication.

Community health services continue to be an important component of LWS — INDIA activities.





COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

Poverty, ignorance, poor civic amenities, inadequate health facilities, and an alarming population expansion, all mingle to produce widespread morbidity and mortality among the underprivileged rural and urban communities with whom LWS India works. Majority of the user population belong to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes, while the religious scenario is predominantly Hindu and Muslim. The rural communities, living in inaccessible areas and already bogged down by relentless economic pressures, depend on various types of untrained orthodox local practitioners or often travel long distances to the nearest curative centres for ailments which could easily be handled at the community level.

The community health services are guided by the national as well as the World Health Organisation's policy for primary health care, based on preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative approach. The present day needs warrant the development of a "community-based" health services approach. Therefore operationally, the aim is to develop a community-based primary health care system, planned as well as managed by the communities. To strengthen this process it was necessary to formulate a health policy and plan of operation, within the overall LWS India conceptual framework of self-reliance. Accordingly, deliberations and discussions which were initiated among the project leadership and staff culminated in a workshop during the course of the year and resulted in a draft policy paper.

As women and children, who are more neglected and vulnerable to disease, disability and death, constitute 2/3 of the population, the major thrust of the programmes is directed towards them. Within the assisted communities mother and child care, health education and training, school health services, environmental sanitation and rehabilitation assistance to the disabled received priority. Health care for 'under six' children includes immunization, growth monitoring and management of malnutrition, encouraging the use of colostrum, inculcating proper breastfeeding and weaning practices, promotion of home-made salt and sugar rehydration solution for combating diarrhoea, and management of acute respiratory infections. Immunisation coverage in the different development projects operated by LWS (I) registered an average increase of 6% for DPT vaccine, 8% for oral polio vaccine, 7% for BCG vaccine and 3% for measles vaccine over the previous year's achievement.

As more or less 27% of the Indian population represent children in the school going age who are in their most formative stage of growth and development, a school health programme was launched. This programme covers students of primary schools, pavement schools and non-formal education centres for children. The key activities are health appraisal, health education, immunisation, sanitation and nutrition education.

Maternal care covers early antenatal care including detection and referral of high-risk mothers, assistance during birth through trained and better equipped traditional birth attendants, provision of proper post-natal care and the promotion of scientific methods of contraception to propagate the "small-family norm". Anaemia, which is often the underlying cause for many a complication during pregnancy and childbirth, still remains a major problem among the antenatal mothers. Efforts continue to bring the ante-natal mothers into the fold of early ante-natal care, distribution of government donated iron tablets (folifer) and nutrition education which aims at ensuring a more balanced diet from locally

available foodstuff and changing cooking practices to prevent the loss of essential nutrients.

Efforts to rehabilitate the disabled — medically, socially, psychologically and vocationally proved far more difficult than envisaged, especially in the remote rural areas where necessary specialised institutions are either non-existent or far and inadequate. However, a rehabilitation process was initiated for some of the disabled, by linking them with governmental and non-governmental institutions. Simultaneously attempts were also directed towards removing the social stigma that goes along with disability, by bringing about the community's involvement and generating awareness.

Health education continued to receive high priority. Awareness building was undertaken by the project personnel through frequent family visits, group discussions and mass meetings. In order to control communicable diseases, particularly waterborne diseases, communities are taught correct methods of procurement, storage and use of safe drinking water. Communities are encouraged to construct and use sanitary latrines and soakpits to promote hygiene and sanitation. "Smokeless" stoves which obviate to a great extent the health hazards faced by women in their kitchens were promoted to improve home sanitation. Effective use of print and traditional media, such as flash cards, flip charts and posters, has strengthened the process of health education.

In order to be effective, the concept of a primary health care system, planned and managed by the communities, involves large scale transfer of scientific knowledge, simpler skills and technologies to the communities. Hence, training and orientation play a pivotal role in achieving this goal. Indigenous human resources, such as traditional medical practitioners and birth attendants, who operate within the communities, needed to be trained to utilise their potential and given a synergistic impact on the programmes. Community health workers, who are envisaged to deliver the health services required by the communities, also need to be indentified and trained. In order to bring about the community's involvement in planning and managing community health needs and activities, their organisation is essential. Last but not the least, LWS India personnel need training periodically, to enrich their knowledge and to keep them up-to-date with current concepts and developments.

A series of short orientation courses were conducted for opinion leaders such as teachers, panchayat members and representatives of women's organisations and youth groups. Seven such courses held during the year helped to expose them to the different facets of community health, particularly the preventive and promotive aspects of health care. Women's involvement in these orientation courses has increased to the extent that this year they constituted two-thirds of the total number of participants.

Lack of professional expertise and inadequate organised health infrastructure force the majority of the people living in rural areas and urban slums to depend on traditional health practitioners, popularly known as "quacks". Though their methods of treatment are unscientific, they exert considerable influence on the local communities. In order to integrate their services into the community health operations, training programmes were organised, in which 48 traditional health practitioners, serving 328 villages, were trained during the year. All of them were men, aged mostly around 40 years, with practice periods ranging between 5-10 years. Improving their skills would have a direct bearing and positive impact on the community's health.

Over the last few years, the projects have made similar efforts to train and upgrade the skills of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA),

as they represent the main source of medical care for most antenatal mothers in rural areas as well as in some of the poorer pockets of the urban sector. Having completed training of the traditional birth attendants in the rural projects earlier, TBAs from Calcutta and the On-Site Improvement projects were trained during 1989. As it was realised that these elderly, illiterate persons, with outdated and rigid ideas, had only their failing memories to fall back on, a system of refresher training for those already trained has also been introduced. The first refresher course was held in Burdwan project during the year, with plans for more such courses in the other projects to follow in 1990.

The training of community health workers is of paramount importance, since the ultimate responsibility for carrying out community health activities would rest on them. As most of the programme centred around women and children, and more importantly to involve women in the development process, the communities are encouraged to give greater preference to women during the selection of community health workers. The community health workers from urban projects who have been working for sometime received their second phase of training during the year. In rural areas, where socio-cultural hurdles make the process of identification and selection difficult and caused delay, only nine community health workers from two projects could be selected to receive the first phase of training.

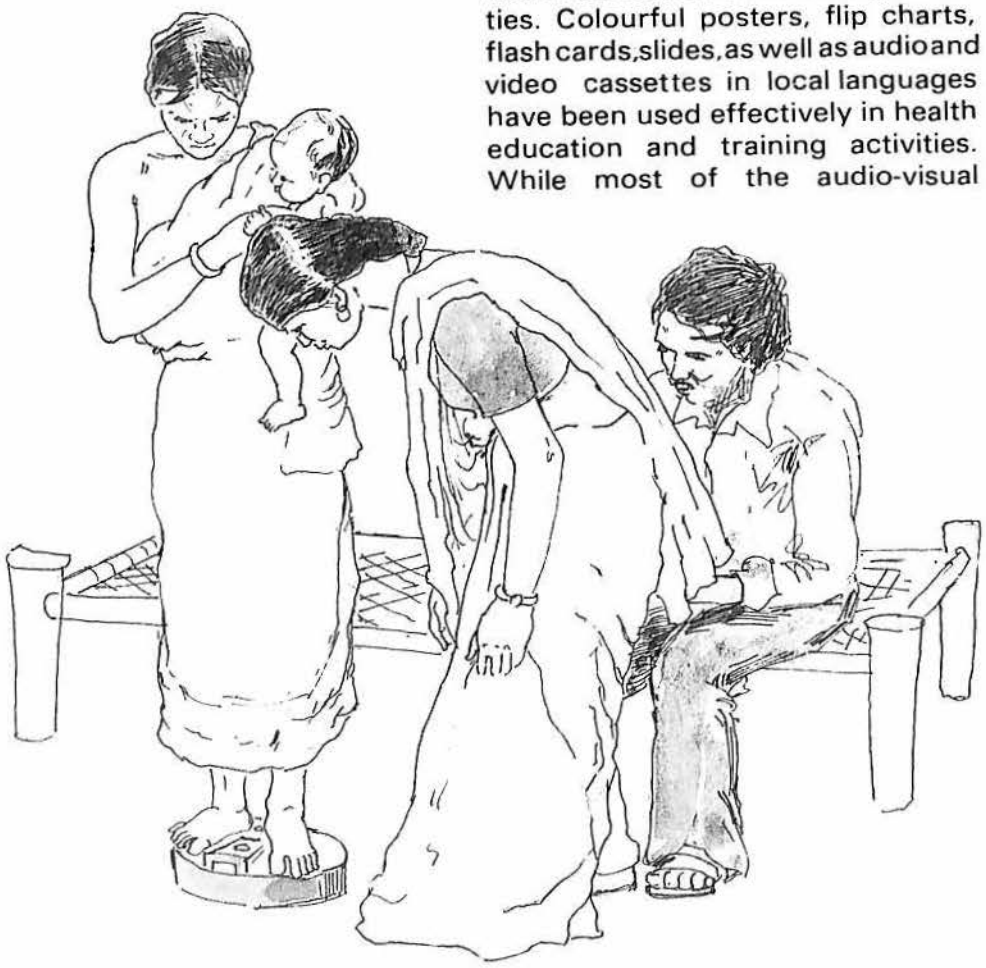
Training programmes have also been organised for LWS India health personnel, to upgrade their skills and to keep them abreast of current developments in the health field. Three training programmes organised for staff during the year

COMMUNITY HEALTH TRAINING

Area	Target Groups				Staff
	Community Health Volunteers	Orientation for Community Leaders Women and Youth	Traditional Birth Attendants	Traditional Health Practitioners	Health Workers
Calcutta	10	79	14	—	10
On-Site	5	22	3	—	2
Kultali	4	18	—	13	4
Murshidabad	—	25	—	13	5
Burdwan	7	—	8	13	3
WHAT	—	29	—	9	8

focussed on the theme of maternal care and family planning. Three community health officers from the projects also participated in the training programmes on immunisation and oral rehydration solutions (ORS) organised by government health department. Two other community health officers participated in a one-week training programme on "Management of Rural Health Services" conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.

The print and electronic media are important aids used in the health education and training activities. Colourful posters, flip charts, flash cards, slides, as well as audio and video cassettes in local languages have been used effectively in health education and training activities. While most of the audio-visual



material are procured from government and voluntary agencies, some havebeen developed internally as per local needs. Traditional media, such as puppetry, drama and role plays and folk songs, were also used to generate interest and ensure easier acceptance of the health messages.

In LWS (I) operational areas, substantial segments of the communities rely on the homeopathic system of medicine for many of their ailments. Responding to this, LWS (I) introduced the homeopathic element in the curative component of the services. Accordingly, a consultant was appointed in the central supportive CHS Unit, and by the close of the year a centre was opened with a part time doctor in Kultali project.

The participation of the users in the health programme has increased considerably in the projects. In some projects the users contribute the cost of the medicines wholly, while in other projects their contributions have increased substantially. Their involvement in many of the health activities have been manifested in the form of organising health education sessions, bringing vaccines from the government health centres, and organising training programmes.

The city of Calcutta reached it's tercentenary this year, and the occasion was celebrated in many colourful ways. During the event, LWS India responded to the call by the Government of West Bengal to observe 25th August 1989 as "Immunisation Day". About 300 children from different parts of Calcutta project participated in a "Children's Walk". Special immunisation programmes were also organised within Calcutta project on this occasion.

Various central and state government agencies, such as the Directorate of Field Publicity, Central Combined Laboratory, Mass Media Division and Information Centre, assisted in the implementation of health activities by organising workshops and film shows in different projects The central and state government health agencies continued to provide regular supplies of vaccines, nutritional supplements and contraceptive aids. Resource personnel from the government and voluntary sectors were also utilised for conducting training programmes. The central Community Health Services Unit sent representatives as resource persons to the training programme organised jointly by the Family Planning Association of India, and Jadavpur University. LWS (I)'s Community Health Services department participated as a member in an evaluation team constituted by the Government of India to evaluate the immunisation programme in the State of West Bengal.

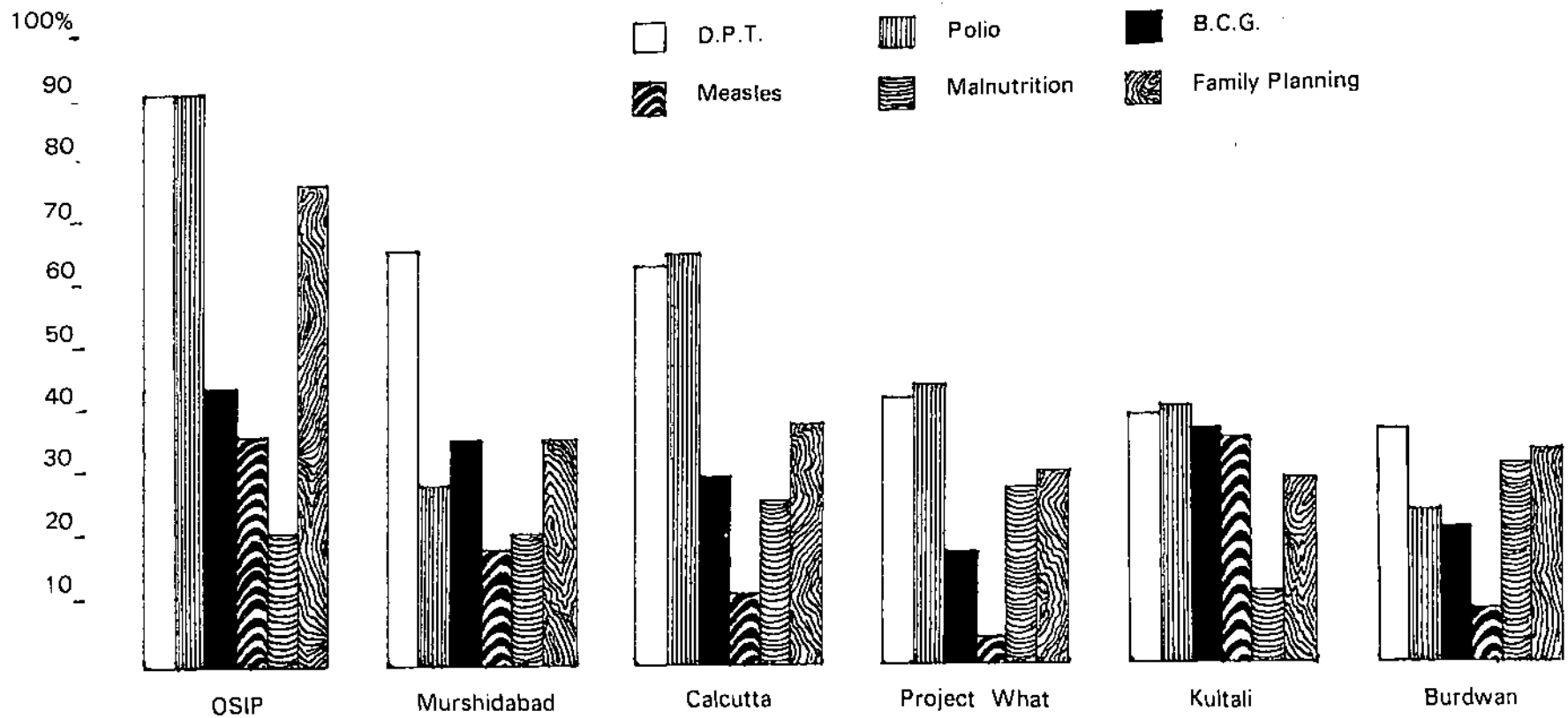
HEALTH EDUCATION

Activities	Programme Area							
	Calcutta	Murshi-dabad	Burdwan	WHAT	Kultali	On-Site	Birbhum	Total
Family meeting	2,744	4,344	1,294	2,341	751	1,556	—	13,030
Group meeting	417	322	234	284	93	74	198	1,622
Mass meeting	103	8	43	46	35	34	—	269

CURATIVE SERVICES

Area	Number of Cases Treated				Total
	6 Years and Above		Under Six		
	Men & Women	Percent	Boys & Girls	Percent	
Calcutta	4,273	56	3,425	44	7,698
On-Site	1,357	51	1,278	49	2,635
Kultali	1,743	70	753	30	2,496
Murshidabad	914	73	344	27	1,258
Burdwan	674	67	328	33	1,002
WHAT	1,488	69	675	31	2,163
Total	10,449	61	6,803	39	17,252

IMMUNIZATION MALNUTRITION AND FAMILY PLANNING COVERAGE



EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION

For the people of North Eastern India, 1989 was a relatively peaceful year, with no major calamities in the form of floods, cyclones and droughts, to contend with. The periodic regularity with which nature unleashes her fury in this region has resulted in people leading a precarious existence. For the Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit of LWS (I), the year represented a period of respite from the normal relief operatiohs. This interlude provided the unit with an opportunity to concentrate on the rehabilitation programmes initiated in 1987-88.

The post flood restoration programme initiated in 1987 and 1988 in Malda and West Dinajpur districts of West Bengal had suffered a set back on account of the repeated floods in 1988. But during 1989, considerable progress was made. Under the school reconstruction programme, 40 primary schools were completed in these two districts. These school buildings, large as they are in size, will also serve as cyclone and flood shelters. Similarly, under the traditional rural house reconstruction programme, 2680 houses were constructed in these two districts.

In the aftermath of '87 cyclone, LWS (I) undertook emergency relief operations in both the South and North 24 Parganas districts of West Bengal. In the rehabilitation and restoration phase of the programme, communities have been assisted to repair and reconstruct damaged tubewells and school buildings. By end 1989, sixteen tubewells were sunk and 26 school cum cyclone shelters were in progress in these two districts.

LWS (I) also continued the drought relief operations in the districts of Kalahandi and Balasore in Orissa. Kalahandi district has been facing severe drought conditions for many years. Between 1985 and 1989, LWS (I) has sunk 300 tubewells and undertaken 90 minor irrigation projects. In the Nilgiri subdivision of Balasore district, 47 tubewells were sunk during 1989. A number of labour intensive projects were also undertaken under the food for work programme.

On the request of the Government of Bihar, emergency relief programme was initiated by LWS (I) in 1989 among the victims of civil strife in Bhagalpur district, which included distribution of garments to 14,000 children. Plans are also underway to start restoration programmes.

One hundred and twenty nine houses were completed and several were in progress during 1989, as part of the housing reconstruction programme for earthquake victims in Madhubani district, Bihar. Similarly, the programme in Andhra Pradesh also progressed steadily, with the completion of 30 houses in Bhadrachalam district, at the request of UELCI.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The total expenditure for 1989 both in cash and in kind amounted to U.S. $ 4,518,347 which is almost ten percent higher than in 1988. As the inflation was more or less covered by a gain made on the exchange rate of the Indian Rupee towards the U.S. $, the ten percent increase is an indication of our additional activities that were carried out.

Further improvement of our stores management system and financial reporting by using the computer was made. A close liaison between the Head Office in Calcutta and the various field programmes was kept by the accounts department through periodic field visits as well as regular monthly visits from the field accountants to the Head Office.

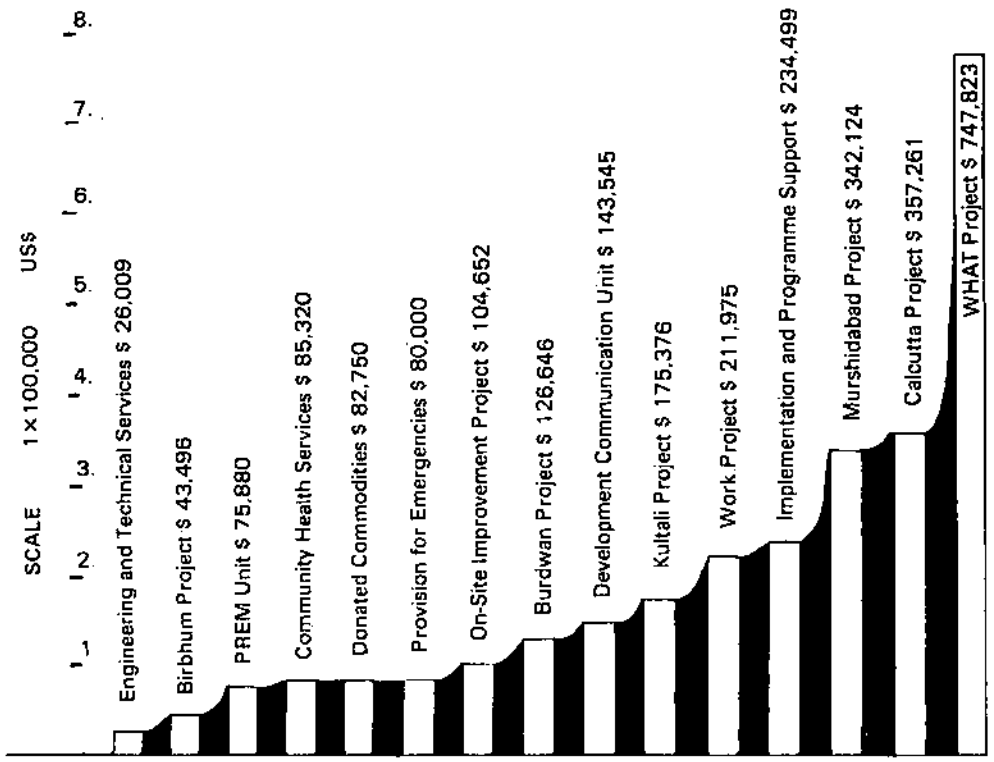
Regular contact with the auditors M/s Price Waterhouse has progressively strengthened LWS(I)'s own continuous attempts for establishing a more and more efficient and effective financial management system.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES — BOTH IN CASH AND IN KIND

Item	Indian Rs.	U.S. $
L.W.S. Development	44,977,243	2,847,243
L.W.S. Emergency	18,479,299	1,183,740
Projects funded by other agencies	3,574,292	264,307
Sub total	67,030,834	4,295,290
Value of donated commodities from L.W.S.	2,518,460	162,059
Value of donated commodities from the Government of India	949,998	60,998
	70,499,292	4,518,347

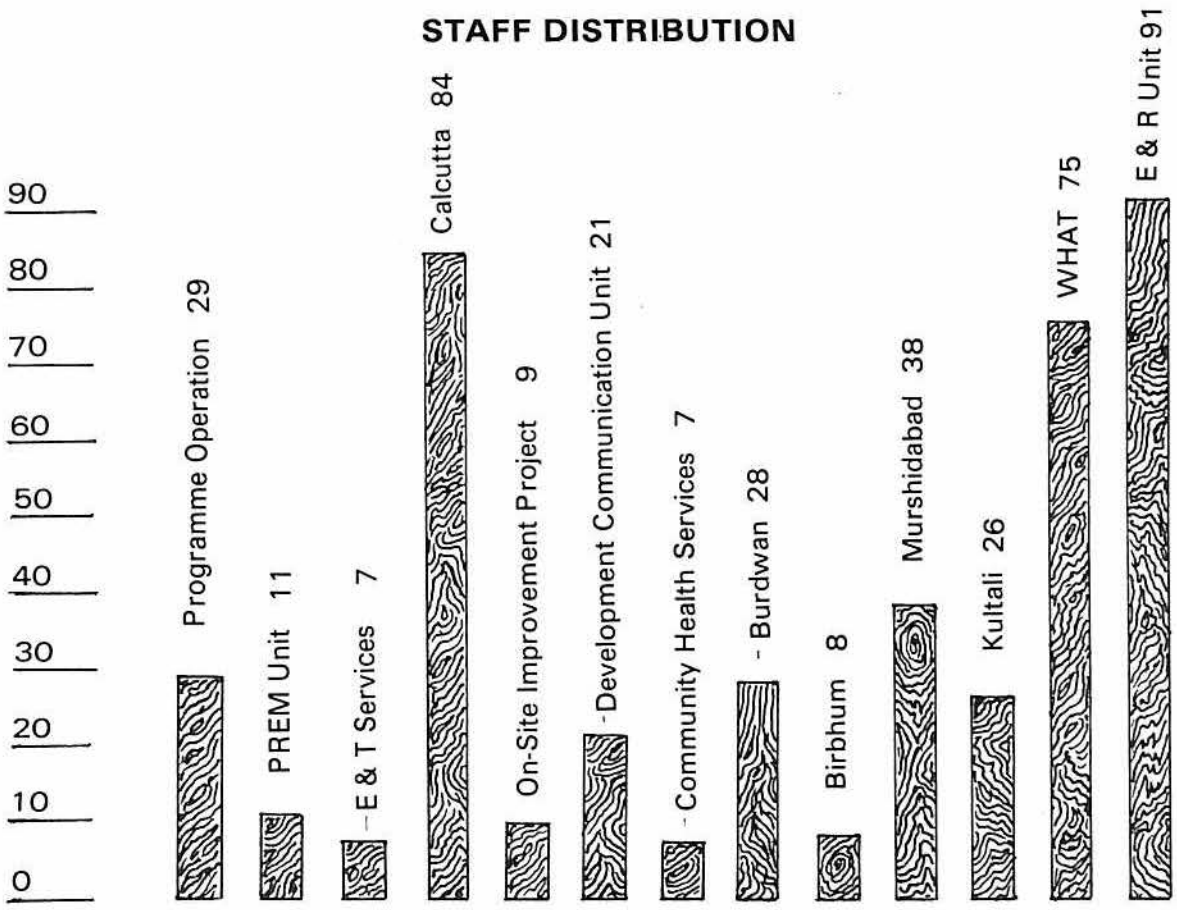
PROGRAM EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

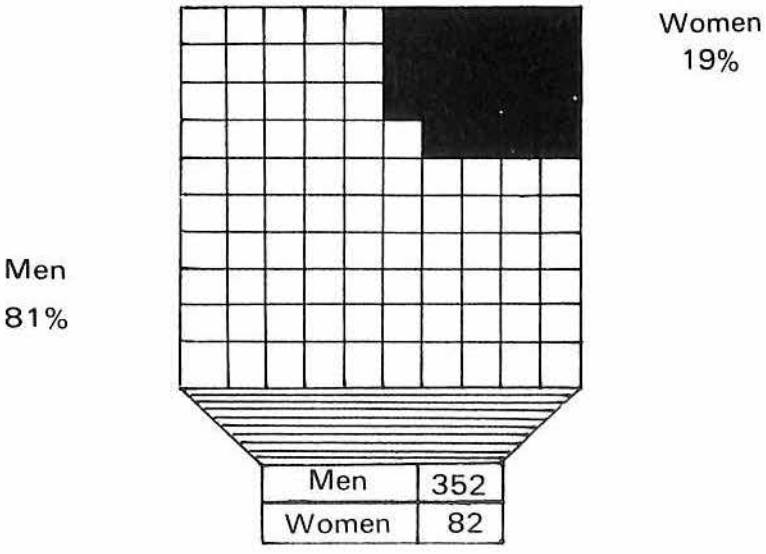
Expenditure of LWS development for the year ended 31/12/89
U.S. Dollar 2,847,243



Note : Details of Total Expenditures for 1989 Emergency are shown in the Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit's Annual Report.

STAFF DISTRIBUTION





THE EXECUTIVE

Central Office

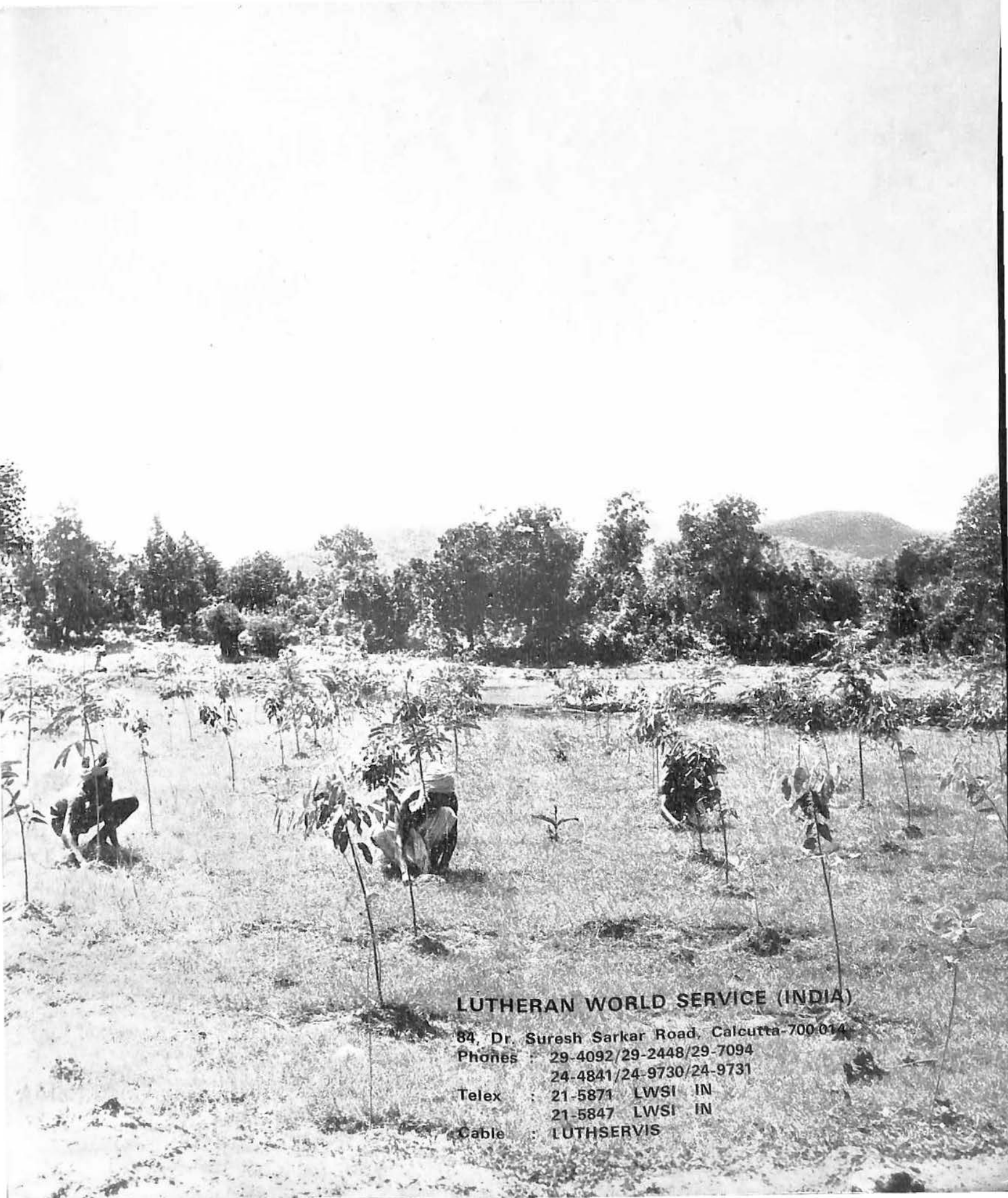
Director	— Erling Nielsen
Deputy Director	— G. S. Banerjee
Programme Secretary	— Neville Pradhan
Finance Adviser	— C. Minderhoud
Chief Accountant	— T. Mukherjee
Emergency Officer	— P. C. Joseph
Special Projects	— D. Roychoudhury

Sectoral Offices

Development Communication	— B. B. Chaudhuri, *Programme Coordinator*
Engineering & Technical Services	— T. Chakraborty, *Technical Adviser*
Community Health Services	— R. K. Das, *Programme Coordinator*

Programme Offices

Water, Health & Agriculture Trident (WHAT)	— B. B. Chaudhuri, *Programme Coordinator*
Burdwan	— D. K. Kar, *Programme Coordinator*
Calcutta & On-Site Improvement	— G. S. Banerjee, *Programme Coordinator* — M. K. Brahmachari, *Joint Programme Coordinator*
Murshidabad	— P. K. Chakraborty, *Programme Coordinator*
Kultali	— D. Roychoudhury, *Programme Coordinator*
Birbhum	— Neville Pradhan, *Programme Coordinator*
Senior staff who retired during 1989:	— S. K. Palchoudhury A. R. Majumdar



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